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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Russian Revolution Financed by Bankers

Reds Lead Rioting at Chicago Steel Plant; Blood Smears C.I.O.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Put these facts together and draw your own conclusions:

(1) Governor Horner of Illinois and C. I. O. leaders had agreed to avoid violence and protect the private property of the Republic Steel Company. The governor indicated that the company, the Steel Worker's Union and the police had given assurances that they would refrain from any provocative act.

(2) Reputed leaders of the C. I. O. agreed to have no parade on Republic Steel Company property. Notwithstanding this agreement, some 1,500 persons composed of men, women and children, following a union meeting on Memorial day, marched four abreast from the union hall to the plant of Republic Steel Co. armed with clubs and banners.

(3) The parade to the Republic Steel Company plant was launched by no reputable C. I. O. leaders. **Union leaders insisted that the Sunday march was unplanned and followed spontaneously after addresses by the union organizers.**

(4) Women and children were placed in the vanguard, and were among those in the procession which attempted to march past the Republic plant. When the fighting was over at least 15 women were injured, and an 8-year-old boy lay on the prairie with an ankle shattered by a bullet.

(5) No decent American union man wants to hide behind the skirts of his wife and use his children as a shield. **This is a typical red method of attack. It was used in the Russian revolution in 1917 and has been used in every violent attack since.**

(6) Several agitators led the parade of strikers on the Republic Steel property and started hurling bricks. Captain Kilroy with some 150 policemen asked leaders of the parade to disperse. The captain particularly asked that the women and children leave the parade. The strike leaders jeered and shouted:

"On with the C. I. O. We'll tear down that plant!"

Bullets and Gas Repel Mob

Then a brick flew through the air toward the police captain and a shot was fired. Police denied firing the first shot. The paraders advanced toward the police who drew their guns and fired first into the air. The paraders came forward notwithstanding, with sticks, stones and upraised fists. The police were forced to fire into the advancing mob in view of their being outnumbered 1,500 to 150. The mob fell back only to mass for another attack with the red leaders shouting at the top of their voices urging the women and children on. A tear gas barrage was ordered.

Shell after shell of blinding gas poured into the milling group, and the strikers, coughing and choking from the fumes, fell back, then broke, and ran.

Four strikers are dead; 41 unionists are in the hospital, 22 policemen are in hospitals and 36 strikers are under formal arrest.

(7) Governor Horner's peace pact was definitely disregarded.

Social Justice is for the workingman and for unions. It is not for any union where weak leaders surrender to red rioting.

Labor Wants No Moscow "Boss"

The pertinent question which every member of the C. I. O. must ask his leaders is this:

"If you are not big enough to lead us toward the goal of

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Internationalists' Long Hate Paved Way for Bolshevism

The purpose of this series of articles is to expose the international bankers as makers of wars and economic depressions.

Since the French Revolution, the actions of statesmen, the debates of parliaments, and the deliberations of diplomats, have served merely to screen the activities of a group of international bankers who wield much more power than the so-called "official heads" of the nations concerned.

These "official heads" receive their political instructions from their "master," the bankers, and tamely obey, knowing that the slightest resistance may bring about their downfall.

It is the aim of SOCIAL JUSTICE to present some of the little known facts concerning the stranglehold which enables a handful of international bankers to impose their will upon world policy:

How imperial Russia and other nations resisted, and were punished for their obstinancy, by means of the Bolshevik revolution.

How President Taft, upon a mere suspicion of resistance, was immediately brought to heel.

How the political servitude of the submissive Herbert C. Hoover was rewarded by a presidency which, thus far, has been regarded as one of the most unfortunate in American history.

World Bankers Hated Russia

Before the World war, the international bankers were bitterly opposed to Russia. Some of their foremost leaders were very frank in their statements regarding their hatred of the Russian Empire.

Thus, the late Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, during the World war divulged his attitude toward Russia in a statement which is of extraordinary interest, in reply to an accusation of his alleged pro-Russian interest.

The wording of Mr. Schiff's refutation of this false accusation indicated a deep hatred based upon more than the ordinary business considerations of the banking business:

"Now, just think, to accuse me of such a crime. Think of

(Continued on Page 3)

U. A. W. Provokes Riot at Gates of Ford Plant

Up to date the U. A. W., under the leadership of John L. Lewis' C. I. O., has been unsuccessful in unionizing the employes of the Ford plants. Already many departments of the big Ford industry have been to a considerable extent unionized by craftsmen of the American Federation of Labor.

Call Ford Disorders A Newspaper Riot

Commenting on the trespassing of U. A. W. organizers upon Ford factory premises, ostensibly to distribute literature, the Ford Corporation said:

"The raiders were accompanied by government men from Washington whose utmost efforts for several months have failed to involve the Ford Motor Company in irregularities affecting labor or otherwise.

"The demonstration against Ford workers on Ford property was staged by newspapers which, for the last six months, have demanded the production of 'a Ford strike story,' and by the UAW, which required some dramatic occurance to cover up its conspicuous failure to influence Ford employes."

Thus, has the Ford Corporation focused attention upon Detroit newspapers as it classifies them among agitators and disturbers. In a large measure, the Ford Corporation has been responsible in the past for maintaining the existence of these newspapers through advertising revenue.

Reporters from the Detroit Times, a typical Hearst "yellow journal," and from the wealthy Detroit News have been in daily session with leaders of the U. A. W.

Detroit Paper Accuses Rivals

Under the caption, "They Betray a Trust," the Detroit Free Press, a morning newspaper, prints the following editorial in condemnation of the newspaper incitation:

"In a formal statement, the Ford Motor Co. charges that "newspapers which for the last six months have demanded the production of a Ford strike story" were in part responsible for the riot at the River Rouge plant Wednesday.

"Remembering several things we have seen in print of late, we feel obliged to admit that the company has ground for making such a charge. Some of the items certainly have not been of a sort likely to promote peace or intelligent understanding.

"We do not wish to be misunderstood. A newspaper worthy of the name must print the news. It has no right to suppress facts of public interest or

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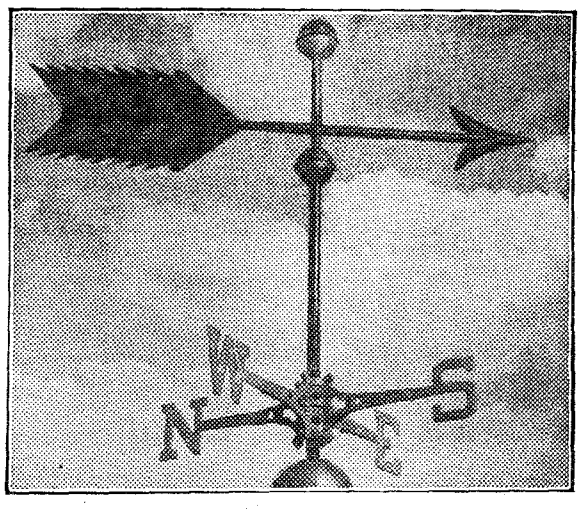

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

IN VIEW of the industrial unrest which is rapidly approaching a climax, it is expedient to devote this page to that subject and defer the exposition of the last eight principles of social justice until a future edition.

* * *

Should labor organize? Is modern capitalism worthwhile saving? Is John L. Lewis Communistically inclined? Will the C. I. O. dominate the economic destinies of America? These are pertinent questions which require pertinent answers.

* * *

Certainly labor should organize in order to obtain a just living annual wage, which modern capitalism has denied labor throughout its entire existence. The law of self-preservation instilled into us by nature, the admonitions received from Pius XI, the great friend of labor, and the experience of every son of toil emphasizes the necessity of establishing trade unions and vertical unions against a system which thrives on exploitation and for the protection of 95 per cent of our citizens who live in economic slavery.

* * *

This is a practical world which can survive only by facing facts. When the question is asked, "is modern capitalism worthwhile saving?" two definitions and a distinction are required.

Modern capitalism is not capitalism. Its definition, unfortunately, emphasizes its abuses. It is a system of economics based on the principle that private individuals have the right to issue and regulate money against both their privately owned assets and their good character both for productive, non-productive and destructive purposes.

Capitalism does not exist in the civilized world today. Modern capitalism is the system of economics which, until recently, has been adopted by most nations. The great central banks of Europe, which are privately owned, together with the great central bank of America, known as the Federal Reserve Bank, are the living, concrete strongholds of modern capitalism.

Insofar as capitalism exists only in theory, it cannot be saved. It does not exist in practice. Modern capitalism is not worth saving any more than is a stinking corpse. The sooner it is buried the better for all concerned.

* * *

THE abuses growing out of modern capitalism are manifold. The privately owned central banks were chartered by the subservient governments to issue and regulate money. Being privileged to manufacture money merely on the so-called high character of the bankers themselves, these individuals soon gained control of industry. Next they began to operate industry only on the basis of a profit for themselves. Entirely divorced, in most cases, from the basis of common welfare, or use. When no profit could be made, the laborers were discharged. When the laborers were discharged, they were forced to eke out an existence as best they could. The machinery, the buildings, the tools and the physical assets together with the patents owned by the private corporation were always well insured and cared for even in times of lay-off. The laborers were the only ones who were disregarded.

This industrial abuse enabled a handful of individuals to concentrate the wealth of a nation and force the masses to experience want in the midst of plenty.

* * *

Because credit money is debt money; because bankers' credit money was issued in the majority of cases against no tangible assets; because these same bankers could recall their credit money at their own will and thereby confiscate the homes, farms, factories and assets of the borrowers, modern capitalism degenerated into a system of economics which prospered the central bankers on the basis of debt and destruction. The World war piled up the highest debts ever known in the history of civilization. The debts were greater than the available wealth. This resulted in the impending death of modern capitalism as far back as 1918. It was a slow death. **By 1933 modern capitalism was entirely dead. In no sense is it worthwhile saving.**

* * *

ECONOMICALLY speaking, Communism is no worse than modern capitalism. For the time being one might consider it better because it nationalizes all the wealth and then distributes it begrudgingly under the jurisdiction of a small group who are bent upon wiping out individualism, private initiative and personal property. For five or ten years, under Communism, economic conditions will appear better for the exploited working man and the penniless farmers. Eventually all citizens, except the few commissars at the top will be reduced down to a standard instead of being raised to a higher level. **Eventually Communism will fail just as miserably if not more so, than did modern capitalism.**

* * *

Can Communism content itself in the economic field? It cannot simply because it identifies modern capitalism, which it is opposing, with Christianity.

Is this identification well founded? Unfortunately, Christianity has been exceedingly silent in condemning the iniquity of modern capitalism. While the Popes have assailed the abuses of labor exploitation and of the private issuance and control of money, the clergy, for the most part, have heeded little the advice and admonitions emanating from St. Peter's.

* * *

On this point, readers of this page are referred to an excellent, scientific book entitled "The Iniquitous Contract" by J. L. Benvenisti, published by Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., London, England. The author, who is a well known writer for the London Catholic Herald, laments that Christians, in their practical lives have lost the conception of stewardship and ownership. He says:

"The number of professed Christians today is very small who see anything violently wrong in the fact that our future is one of universal indebtedness, that no business can be carried on without money profitably borrowed from one of a small group of professional money lenders, that national money, which should be a means of exchange and nothing else, has now been replaced by bank money, a loan commodity to be manufactured and withdrawn to suit the private gain of those who control it."

Of the clergy, he says: "The clergy, whose vigorous interaction with the lay mind should be the genetic force of Christian opinion, show all too often on this subject the timidity of an excessive and regrettable discretion."

* * *

THE next question deals with John L. Lewis.

In 1930 John L. Lewis was not a friend of John Brophy, executive director of C. I. O., of Powers Hapgood, field representative of C. I. O. and Adolph Germer, general organizer, C. I. O. Mr. Lewis characterized his three chief assistants, seven years ago, as "Fakirs, repudiated leaders, traitors to the unions, opportunists and purveyors of every falsehood, slander and deception. . . ."

These words are most serious for this page to quote. If they were not absolutely true, SOCIAL JUSTICE and the writer would be out of circulation in a week. No one dares deny the veracity of this charge.

* * *

In 1937, if we are inclined to believe what Mr. Lewis said about his three mainstays, then we are forced to conclude that birds of a feather flock together.

In 1931 John L. Lewis said: **"As a purely political philosophy, I have no quarrel with Communism."**

* * *

During the last two years Mr. Lewis sanctioned the appointment of Francis J. Gorman as C. I. O. textile leader. Gorman, in addition to being a C. I. O. leader, is featured at Communist meetings and headlined in the Red press. He said in addressing a letter to Comrade Foster: "History thrusts upon the C. I. O. the responsibility of bringing such a party" (Spanish People's Front Party) "into actual being" (in America) . . . "a great united front Farmer-Labor Party as the beginning of an American People's Front."

* * *

Will the C. I. O. dominate the economic destinies of America?

It will unless there is a solid front of Christianity to oppose the rotton corpse of modern capitalism upon which breeds the maggots of Communism. It will not if the Christian clergy of America be instrumental in organizing labor unions and thereby giving the laborers and the farmers of America a place to go in safety.

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Congressmen in Revolt, Demand Control of President's Spending

Reds Direct Bloody Riot at Steel Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

economic liberty without making a detour towards Moscow, it is time that you leaders get out of the way."

This latest Republic Steel riot is making intelligent laborers think. **The mob which is willing to let Moscow think for them is "being taken for a ride."**

Elsewhere in this edition, the story of John L. Lewis' C. I. O. instigated riot at the gates of the Ford plant is told.

It is appropriate to ask at this juncture:

"Why did the coal miners turn on John L. Lewis?"

Lewis was head of the coal miners. According to them, they were **BETRAYED** under his leadership. They know Lewis better than the motor workers and the steel workers. Must their experience be disregarded? Must solid Americans earning their bread in motors and steel learn from personal experience that the stove is hot? Can't they take the word of some 500,000 coal miners whom Lewis has already scorched?

Lewis' record has been that of a weathercock. A few years ago he was opposed to industrial unions and ran out on the coal miners after having collected hundreds of thousands of dollars from them. This year he is for industrial unions and is preparing to sojourn to Mexico while his Red lieutenants oppose the exploited steel workers and mob the Chicago police force while they hide behind the barricades of women and children.

If that is the C. I. O. method, God help America!

Real men should be led to fight real battles by themselves.

Insofar as SOCIAL JUSTICE believes in unionizing of men under real American leaders, **possibly it is time for us to act and give our workingmen a place to go without the detour to Moscow.**

Leaders Provoke Fight at Gate of Ford Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

importance. If it is honest it will not do so.

"It will keep readers accurately informed; and where an account of a controversy is to be given, it will try to make its reports impartial.

"But this obviously has nothing in common with the deliberate building up of an edifice of sensationalism in which fact is colored, values are distorted, and insignificant happenings are magnified in order to make a cheap bid for popularity or circulation, or perhaps to further some even less defensible end.

Such "journalism" is as gross a betrayal of trust as any suppression of news could be—indeed, it generally means distortion of truth—and it can be far more pernicious."

The entire nation is speculating as to the outcome of the Ford riots. Of this much we can be certain: **Henry Ford has more backbone than all the motor industrialists put together!** He will be open to reason but not to intimidation by a "Red Reuther" and his fellow radicals.

If Mr. Ford is opposed to a reasonable unionization of his men working "on the line," he is blameworthy. If he merely opposes organization under the C. I. O., he is within good reason.

It is the judgment of labor leaders that if the C. I. O. continues to harrass Ford, and thereby making it physically impossible for his factory workers to enjoy peaceful employment, the Ford Motor Corporation will be forced to close its gates. This would throw 140,000 men out of employment in a motor market that is already on the down grade.

In addition to these men immediately on the $15-million monthly payroll at Ford's, 7,000 industries in 45 states did $72-million worth of business last month in supplying the Ford corporation. A Ford shutdown, therefore, would be of immediate concern in all but three states!

Social Justice Presents

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Last Chance to Enter Know Social Justice Contest

Are you one of the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who for months have been skipping over in their minds the answers to questions in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest, but have not entered?

It is for YOUR convenience that we are reprinting in this issue every one of the 50 picture-questions with all the suggested answers. It is YOUR LAST CHANCE to enter the Contest.

You have from today until midnight of Saturday, June 19, to send in your 50 solutions and get yourself in line for the final computation and judging of contest winners.

You can, therefore, still enter today and win the grand prize of $2,500.00 in cash; or the second prize of $1,000 in cash and your choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet sedan; a third prize of $400 in cash plus your choice of the same three cars; or any one of 365 other prizes.

Simply turn to the Contest pages and fill out the coupon.

Bankers' Hatred of Russia Paved Way for Revloution

(Continued from Page 1)

it! I, who have for twenty-five years single-handed struggled against the invasion of the Russian government into American money markets, and to this day stave them off. Think of it! Who, as I, have been foremost in the past for agitation and insisted to the president of the United States—as some of you know—that our (U. S.) treaty with Russia must be abrogated."

Imperial Hate Of Long Standing

Other international bankers, although more reserved on this matter than Mr. Schiff, nevertheless kept Imperial Russia on their black list. Confirming Mr. Schiff's statement, let us examine parts of a personal letter to Lord Rothschild in England during the Russo-Japanese question in 1904.

"Palast-Hotel
Frankfurt -a-m
April 4-5, 1904

"My Dear Lord Rothschild:

"Through my nephew, Mr. Otto Schiff, I received last Thursday at your instance the telegraphic request to ask the American government to officially inform Russia that a state of affairs. . . My nephew further stated that you were communicating with Lord Lansdowne in an effort to induce the British government to make similar representations to Russia, as those suggested by you, that I should seek to induce the American Department of State to make."

". . . I promptly telegraphed to my friend, Mr. Oscar Straus, who has the ear of the President and Mr. Hay . . . I received a reply from Mr. Straus that President Roosevelt had made at once the strongest possible representation to Russia. . ."

"As long as four years ago, the St. Petersburg International Bank of Commerce came to New York . . . and sought to obtain assurances, that an issue of Russian Treasury Notes could be negotiated here . . . This we flatly refsued, telling Mr. R.—— that promises were cheap, and that action would have to precede Russia's application to the American money markets before our co-operation could be had; and that, until then, we should bring all the influence we could command to bear against Russia getting a foothold in the American money markets . . . May not a like position be counted upon as far as the influential and important banking houses all over Europe are concerned?"

"Faithfully yours,
(Signed) "Jacob H. Schiff."
"The Right Honorable
"Lord Rothschild,
"London, E. C."

Tone of Letter Reveals Power

The above letter is an excellent example of the insidious influence and domination exercised by the international bankers upon the various government and "official heads."

The readers' attention is called to such phrases as **"ask the American government to officially inform Russia," "induce the British government," "induce the American Department of State," "Oscar Straus has the ear of President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay,"** and **"all the influence we could command."**

Thus is the influence of relatives and business associates used in forcing governments to do their "command" based upon personal prejudices and selfish interests, as opposed to the comity and general welfare of nations.

NEXT WEEK—How wars are made by international bankers who own or control the big munition plants, and how a meeting of plotters on New York's East Side turned for financial backing to these bankers already opposed to imperial Russia, will be told in the second article in this series in SOCIAL JUSTICE next week.

Half a Billion Earmarked in House 'Mob'

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The worst congressional revolt ever staged against President Roosevelt swept through the House of Representatives last week as members literally showered the White House $1,500,000,000 relief bill with amendments.

Pandemonium reigned in the chamber when a minority bloc, protesting against the discretionary power the bill would give the president over relief spending, suddenly burgeoned into a majority which administration leader Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat, was powerless to control.

Before the tumult had subsided, one-third of the appropriation had been earmarked for other purposes by the House and $2,000 was slashed from the $12,000 salary of relief administrator Harry Hopkins.

House in Revolt

The bill was finally salvaged by Rayburn who returned to the floor after a hurried conversation with the White House and was able to delay a decisive vote.

The storm broke when sectional blocs pooled their strength to earmark $505-million of the relief appropriation for flood control, highway construction and public works.

Just as Rayburn stalked out of the boisterous chamber to inform the White House of what was going on, Representative Andrew J. May of New York, offered the amendment to dock Hopkins' salary.

Representative Maury Maverick of Texas, staunch New Dealer, leaped to his feet and shouted that the amendment was "an insult to the president."

A storm of "boos" shook the chamber.

Maverick yelled: "You are acting like a mob."

Another volley of derision answered him and the Texan, crestfallen, took his seat.

Control Spending

The basis of House opposition to the relief bill is that it grants the president "blank check" authority to spend the money as he pleases. Members of Congress want a voice in how and where money will be disbursed.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Talk Is Cheap

DURING the debate in the House of Representatives on the appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for relief, a great mystery was made of the president's desire in the matter.

Representative Woodrum of Virginia, who has been known as a consistent New Dealer, was the chairman of the subcommittee which recommended trimming the appropriation to $1-billion.

Throughout the discussions on the floor of the House, Mr. Woodrum consistently maintained that $500-millions could be saved for the taxpayers and **no worthy person would be deprived of government aid.**

He further stated that the reduction of the appropriation would have the happy result of "cutting the racketeering out of W. P. A."

Time and again, Mr. Woodrum and those Congressmen who favored reducing the appropriation were charged with opposing the president.

Time and again, Mr. Woodrum stated that he was loyal to the president and that the president had never intimated that he opposed the reduction recommended by his subcommittee.

Nobody was deceived by this horse play. Every member of the House knew that, had there been any real uncertainty about the wishes of the president, it could have been cleared up, as on innumerable previous occasions, by a single phone call.

The fact of the matter is that the president, in a message to Congress, asked for $1,500,000,000 and, which is more to the point, he got it.

Had he been sincerely interested in economy, the president would have removed Mr. Woodrum's doubts as well as the doubts of those Democrats who believed they were supporting the president by voting for the full appropriation.

The whole business was an effort on the part of the New Dealers to throw a smoke-screen around the fake economy drive which was conceived to mislead the taxpayers. The idea is that a lot of talk about economy will convince the people that the New Deal is doing everything possible to save money.

Comic Opera Revolt

AN AMUSING sidelight on the relief appropriation debate in Congress was the decision of the majority to trim Harry Hopkins' salary.

The Democrats staged a revolt over the matter and upset the customary disorder of the House Chamber.

It must have entertained the tourists in the gallery to see a body of legislators, who had just refused to save the people $500-millions, go into a tea-pot tempest over the matter of saving $2,000 of the $12,000 the government has been paying the director of the W. P. A.

Comic was the impassioned charge of the clown-like Maverick of Texas that in attempting to reduce Hopkins' salary, the House was "striking at President Roosevelt."

Amusing was the maiden-aunt spanking which New Deal floor-leader Rayburn administered to the rebels:

"Our friends on this side of the aisle (the Republicans) are in a state of absolute glee because they think it may be said that with their help committees and leaderships have been overturned."

The emotional fireworks were really set off by the vote of the House to "earmark" $500-millions of the relief appropriation for specified purposes. That, of course, ties the president's hands in the distribution of relief funds.

The New Deal leaders fought manfully against this move. They pleaded the cause of the poor, whom the president could not assist unless he had a free hand. They advanced every fake argument that had a semblance of plausibility.

But the House was in an inexplicable mood of revolt. They "earmarked" the $500-millions in spite of the president and "the poor."

We would like to believe that the rubber-stamp House was showing a new spirit of independence; but we fear the "rebels" were merely trying to divert the people's millions into their own districts.

Who Supplies the Money?

JOHN LEWIS' Committee for Industrial Organization is an infant in terms of years but a collossus in terms of spending power.

It takes money—plenty of it—to do the things that Lewis' group has done within the short period of the past few months.

Not to mention the publishing of a newspaper—the staging of sit-down strikes involving hundreds of thousands of men—the printing of bales of propaganda pamphlets—the paying of substantial salaries to a regiment of officials and organizers—the maintenance of headquarters throughout the nation—and a dozen other costly activities—the work of organizing alone must have called for the expenditure of vast sums of money.

Anyone who has tried organizing mass groups, even in a single centralized community, knows how such activities eat up funds, especially when everybody concerned has to be paid.

The money, expended for the preliminary organization work could not have come from the workers themselves. Even today, with the vast additional membership which the C. I. O. claims to have gained since the sit-down era dawned, it is difficult to understand how the laborer's dollar-a-month can support all the activities being carried on in the name of C. I. O.

Is it possible that the C. I. O. was subsidized from the start by interests who have limitless capital to put behind a collosal program of destruction?

To an outsider, who knows the cost of organization on the scale of the C. I. O. program, it seems impossible that the C. I. O. could have gotten the flying start it did without the backing of big money.

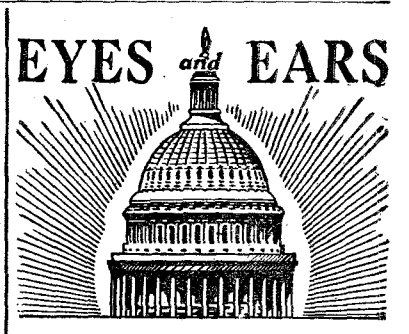
The people have a right to know all the important facts about this movement which is affecting the welfare and the future of every citizen.

The most important single thing the people have a right to know is **who and what are behind the C. I. O.?**

The LaFollette Committee, investigating the labor policies of industry, should immediately look into the financial affairs of the C. I. O.

The people should know, if the C. I. O. is subsidized, who the subsidizers are and what their purpose is.

EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

NOW THAT the present membership of the Supreme Court has shown a willingness to approve virtually any New Deal law, the president feels free to awaken the Congress and again set it to work.

No one knows precisely whether the change in attitude of the Supreme Court is a sincere conversion or a giving in to demagogic bludgeonings. Everyone, however, admits that the Court, as at present constituted, will go more than half way with the New Deal.

The recent retirement of Justice Van Devanter, moreover, now makes it possible for the president to appoint precisely the kind of man he wants and thereby hold the undisputed balance of judicial power (which recently has been held by the unpredictable Justice Roberts, according to the sage Postmaster General.)

The president is still not satisfied. He will have a court fixed by himself. He will not bow to the will of his party, the Congress, the people or anyone else.

He has, however, relented from his determination not to press for laws which will advance the New Era. So he has awakened the lawmakers. He has ordered them to work. A new NRA, a new AAA are to be turned out of the legislative mill before the millers will be granted a vacation.

The closing weeks (or months) of the present session of Congress, therefore, promise to be interesting, instructive and entertaining.

It is safe to predict, for those who intend to watch the show closely, that the Senate will assume a new importance as the battleground for the last stand of the republic.

Rightly or wrongly the Supreme Court has passed the torch of liberty to Congress—to carry it or let it fall.

The indications are that the Senate has accepted the role as champion of American ideals. The House may reassume the part of the rubber stamps, but the Senate—until a long political warfare removes from public life the last man who still has a spark of independence — will henceforth be, in fact, a check against an over-ambitious executive.

The Senate has split on a new issue which must dominate all future debate. A powerful block of Senators have seen the president in a new light, since the fifth of Feb-

(Continued on Page 12)

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An Open Letter to the Clergy:

By Father Coughlin

Part III

INSOFAR as some mild criticism was received for my having made even indirect reference to a clerical letter printed last week, prudence suggests to me to forego publishing any letters dealing with the controversy at hand. Nevertheless, I am not a little surprised to learn that so many of my fellow clergymen are innocent of any accurate knowledge on the subjects of loans and of bank organization.

One may not cavil at the immorality of loans made at interest for destructive purposes. One may not be indifferent to the viciousness of fictitious loans stabilized only by the good character of bankers and made to clergymen for the construction of a church. A loan is not a loan unless real currency money or real credit money substantiated by actual assets is handed over to a borrower at interest for a productive purpose.

I do not care to argue this point with some uninformed clergymen who, in taking the opposite view, are committing themselves to the proposition that it is ethical for a group of citizens, named bankers, to create money through the process of a fountain pen and a bank ledger, then to lend it to clergymen for the construction of a church building while he, the clergyman, exacts from his people the liquidation of this loan with money which was not created at the stroke of a pen but which was obtained by hard work in a factory or in a field.

To exact tribute from the parishioners for the payment of the interest on such a loan as above described is in nowise moral.

To be explicit and concrete, it is apropos to print here the ten major operations associated with the creation of fictitious credit money on the part of bankers. May I assure you that in nowise is any one of these ten exaggerated. It is a plain recitation of actualities which occur in our midst without any clamor being raised on our part against the iniquity of the whole thing.

(1) Ten citizens each putting $10,000 in a pool have $100,000 with which to start a bank. They approach the United States government for a charter. The government grants them a charter to operate a national bank provided they use their $100,000 to buy $100,000 worth of United States bonds.

(2) The bonds are placed in a sealed package with the United States government. These bonds bear 3% interest which interest the government owes to these banks semi-annually.

(2) But the bankers can not go home empty handed. The paternal government orders the United States Bureau of Engraving to hand over to these bankers $90,000 in bills of five, ten, twenty, etc., denominations.

(4) These bills the bankers place in their bank in "Hometown" and advertise to the citizens that tomorrow they will be open for business. On this first day the only business that is done is to receive callers and enjoy the perfume of baskets of flowers.

(5) On the second day Jim Smith, a manufacturer, comes to the bank and tells the president that he wishes to borrow $10,000 to enlarge his factory. The president looks over the books of the Smith Manufacturing Company and sees that it is a going concern worth approximately $100,000. He tells Mr. Smith that he will grant the loan provided Mr. Smith mortgages his $100,000 factory and provided Mr. Smith will henceforth use his bank as his depository.

> *"A small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery."*
>
> **His Holiness,**
> **Pope Leo XIII**

(6) Mr. Smith obtains the loan. Of course he does not take the $10,000 home with him. The bank president writes on his books $10,000 deposited which is his new-fangled grammar for $10,000 loaned. He gives Mr. Smith a new check book and tells him to write out checks to the amount of $10,000.

(7) Now the bank president still has his original $100,000, plus a mortgage on Mr. Smith's $100,000 business. Meanwhile, Tom Jones and Fred Doe and Pat Brown, together with hundreds of their neighbors, deposit small amounts in this bank which we will say total $50,000.

(8) The banker now has the original $100,000, plus Smith's mortgage for $100,000, plus $10,000 deposit-credit manufactured for Smith, plus $50,000 of real deposits. Other citizens approach him for loans. Afflicted with the virus of the middle century strong boxers who loaned out ten times more than they actually had, Mr. Bank President keeps on pumping loans into the community to the extent of $1,000,000 and continues to demand mortgages from the borrowers, perhaps, to the value of $2,000,000.

(9) The bank president sees an opportunity to lend some more money at a huge profit. He thumbs over the 1935 Banking Act and discovers that he can take Smith's note, secured by a mortgage, and practically all other other assets to his nearest Federal Reserve Bank. Meanwhile, Mr. Bank President has deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank around $130,000 (13% of $1,000,000) which was required by the Federal Reserve Bank laws. He asks the Federal Reserve bankers to lend him money secured by borrowers' notes and the mortgages and securities which borrowers have deposited in his home town bank. The Federal Reserve banker then manufactures $50,000 to lend to the home town banker. This $50,000, which the Federal Reserve (Central) banker manufactures, is deposited to the account (reserves) of the home town bank on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank. The home town banker can now lend out more — to the extent of $1,500,000, or fifteen times the actual and original $100,000 invested by the stockholders.

(10) Figure it out for yourself, with loans at an average of 5%. He collects $75,000 in interest the first full year in business. He keeps everything over and above his cost of rent, help, advertising and white carnations. He created money and reaped where he did not sow. This is the so-called credit money. Would you not like to be in the banking business and be able to create ten times as much money as you really have and lend it out at interest at 5%?

Under our Constitutional system we want banks to be banks and to lend the United States money that is actually deposited.

II.

Being in a position to feel the public pulse through the tremendous amount of mail which passes through my office, may I divulge some thoughts which pass through the minds of good Christian parishioners. A baker from Boston informs me that he began to discuss "Quadragesimo Anno" with his pastor, on Governor Hurley's attitude towards the bankers and bondholders who control hotel property in Massachusetts. The baker, supporting the Governor, quoted the famous money control passage from Pius XI. The pastor persisted in telling his parishioner that no such words were ever written by His Holiness and forfeited his contention by referring to a statement emanating from a nationally known monsignor.

As a result the parishioner returned to his home, re-read the encyclical and began to lament in the pages of his letter that so much crass ignorance existed in the seats of the mighty.

Thousands of letters of a similar strain come to my mail room every week. I touch on this point merely to inform my fellow clergymen that their people, to whom I have distributed more than half a million copies of the encyclical, are well aware of its contents. They are wondering why their leaders are satisfied to refer at times only to those portions of it dealing with unionization, never once emphasizing the famous passage indicting modern capitalism and its private control of money.

Boxed on this page is a quotation from a pamphlet sent to me by a New York State Catholic. The middle pages of the pamphlet are filled with daring quotations from the writings of both Leo and Pius.

My correspondent informs me, that as he was leaving the church last Sunday after mass, a stranger handed him the literature referred to.

No, it was not distributed inside the church, nor was the pamphlet printed and paid for by the pastor.

A box at the lower corner of the pamphlet identifies the authors together with its distributors. They are the **"Communist Party of New York City."**

It is only fair to relate that the pages of the pamphlet are filled with inaccuracies. Nevertheless, what must be our thought when in literature, in speeches in forums the **Communists are constantly referring to Pius XI, to Leo XIII as their supporters while the majority of Catholic pulpits are silent week after week in expounding truthfully the full content of the famous encyclicals?**

As a side-light to this entire incident, my New York correspondent writes the following startling letter:

> **"Dear Father:** Inclosed herewith please find a Communist pamphlet which I received on leaving a Catholic church and after hearing the preacher devote the major part of his sermon to a bingo party.
>
> "I have yet to hear one word from this pulpit on either Leo XIII or Pius XI although I observe from the copy of the encyclical which you supplied to me last year that the Pope's letter was addressed to all cardinals, bishops and priests and that it was His Holiness' intention for all priests to devote all their energy to the subject matter contained in the encyclical.
>
> "I would appreciate your explaining this pamphlet in your newspaper because a great many Catholics who attend this church are disquieted.
>
> "Sincerely yours,
> (Signed) ————"

There is no comment other than to marvel at the ingenuity of the Communists who not only pass out their pamphlets outside the Catholic churches in the city where this letter originates, but also sell copies of the Daily Worker, the official Communist organ.

From Pennsylvania comes another typical letter. The gentleman writes, in part, as follows:

> "The debt on our church is well over $100,000. Poor Father ———— is constantly worrying about it. At least once a month he spends his entire sermon period talking on money.
>
> "Of course, I am wise to the bankers' racket but our good pastor has not had time to figure it out. Besides that he does not stop to think that most of his flock have a harder time getting money to buy bread and butter and pay the rent on their homes than he experiences.
>
> "I am afraid this good priest should be pitied because he is such a holy man. I am afraid that like a lot of other priests he does not know what it is all about. . ."

This correspondent, to my mind, is somewhat inaccurate. It is my contention that only the negligible few fail to realize what is wrong in our nation today. There is no shortage of food, no shortage of skilled mechanics, no shortage of wealth. There is only a shortage of honest money which thereby keeps men idle, forces fields to lay fallow and creates want in the midst of plenty. Naturally our people, trained from their early youth, are looking towards their pastors for leadership in a battle against this immorality of usury.

Let us pray God that in the spirit of harmony we will not content ourselves merely by speaking innocuous truths on the generic question of usury. We will witness a rising leadership in our hierarchy in the field of action.

Charles E. Coughlin

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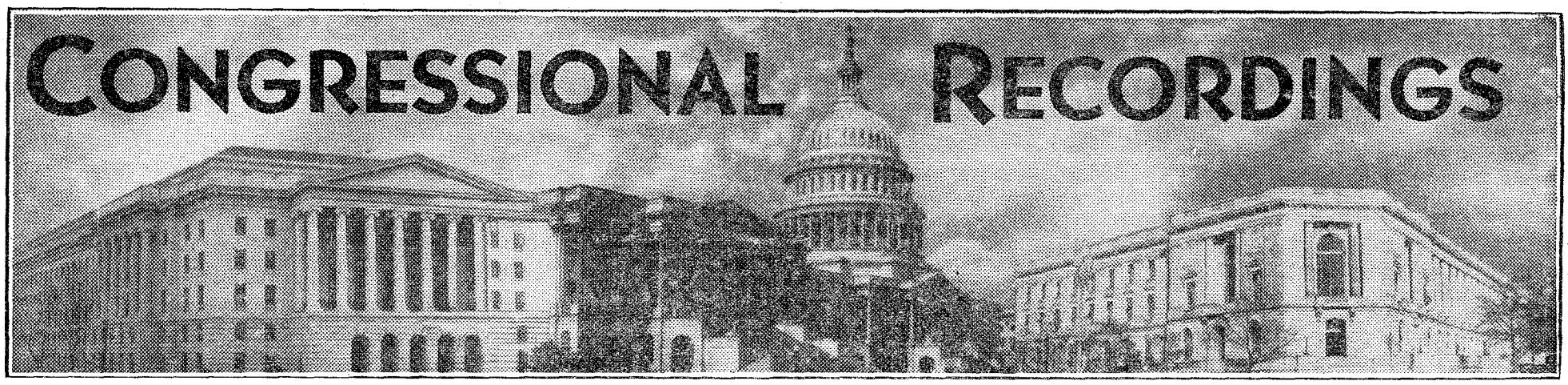

Administration Publicity Is Good Aid to Honest Practices

Soil Conservation Will Profit From Previous Errors

By Honorable Arthur H. Vandenberg
Senator from Michigan

When the appropriation item for soil conservation was pending a few days ago I took the liberty of presenting four or five very concrete and specific exhibits to the Senate which indicated that, at least in respect to those four or five specific exhibits and all others like them, the Soil Conservation Act may be a high-grade, first-class racket, and that all of us, including the responsible administrations, will wish to clean up any such exploitation as these exhibits seem to imply.

There seemed to be some complaints about my statement in some senatorial quarters. The able Senator from Washington (Mr. Schwellenbach) insisted that I had produced only five witnesses out of several million who had received checks and therefore my case lacked cumulative merit. I think that begs the question. The Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Norris) insisted — and he may have been right—I was pursuing the wrong method; that I should quietly go down to the Department of Argiculture and present those exhibits and complaints and have them examined down there, lest in some insinuating way a prejudicial black eye should be given to the whole act because of a few unworthy and bad examples.

It was further stated, and I agree, that the launching of this tremendous system suddenly and on a nation-wide scale involved such ramifying responsibilities that there was bound to be some degree of errors despite all precaution to the contrary. This hazard, I may add, is inherent in all these lump-sum appropriations which ultimately depend upon administrative discretion for their disbursement.

I want to say this by way of supplement. I would not want a good cause—and a scientific attack upon soil erosion is a good cause—to be prejudiced unduly by a comparatively small percentage of bad administration and exploitation. I think the best friend of a permanent, effective, and successful soil-conservation program will be the one who demands precisely the kind of public accounting, not quietly in the backroom of the Department of Agriculture, but publicly—the kind of accounting about which the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) have been talking.

There is advantage in publicity. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Barkley) complained a little about the fact that evidently there was some publicity value being sought in the exhibits I presented the other day. There is very great advantage from publicity respecting any phase or degree of maladministration of public responsibility.

Publicity puts all concerned on notice and on warning against a continuation of bad practice. One of the results of the publicity is that I am now beginning to receive more of the exhibits, so that the cumulative effect may even be impressive to my able friend the Senator from Washington (Mr. Schwellenbach) when the roll is finally completed.

—Herblock in Chicago Daily News

Design for a Pair of Book Ends

'Economy' Is Talk to Cover More Spending

By Hon. Thomas A. Jenkins
Representative from Ohio

I think I voice the almost universal sentiment of this country when I say that it is an absolutely senseless thing to kill the little pigs and restrict production in some sections of the country while we vote money to increase production in other sections. I think this is almost universally the sentiment in the West and in the East alike.

I am not opposed to continuing projects already started. It would be foolishness to spend 10 or 15 million dollars on a project and then not go ahead with it, but somebody has got to take the initiative and establish a policy with reference to future spendings. Nobody but the administration in power can take this responsibility. What has the administration done? What is it doing? I should like to ask some member of the committee whether there are any signs anywhere that the administration is going to listen to this universal sentiment of the people with respect to bringing in new lands, while at the same time we are paying people for taking old land out of production.

I understand this project has already cost $8-million and has brought in only about $265,000 into the Treasury.

This sort of expenditure is bound to break the country. It is absolutely absurd on its face. There has got to be a stop put to it somewhere. I fear the party in power is throwing up its economy claim simply as a smoke screen behind which it can go right on spending its billions.

It is the duty of the Ways and Means Committee to provide the funds with which to operate the government, and we are pressed hard to get money to keep the country going; and here is the great Committee on Appropriations incessantly pouring out money. I see the Republican members of this committee, Mr. Taber and Mr. Rich, and others standing up here and fighting this wild extravagance, **but I do not see any member of the Democratic party doing anything to stop it.** They are not for economy, for it was the great slush fund that this Congress voted to the president that elected most of them.

Foreclosures on Eve of Boom Discredit H.O.L.C.

By Hon. Overton Brooks
Representative from Louisiana

On March 22, 1937, I stood in the House of Representatives and called the attention of Congress to the situation prevailing in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana. At that time I prophesied a campaign of foreclosures which would, within the next few months, take from the home owners of my congressional district a large percentage of the homes upon which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation had made loans. At that time, I was merely prophesying and asked the members of the House of Representatives to accept my word to this effect.

Congressional Oath:

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

This oath does not require us to support or defend the President, the Congress, or the Supreme Court. It simply requires us to support and defend the Constitution.

Abraham Lincoln on taking the oath said his oath "was registered in heaven."

If we are sincere we must so regard our oath.

—Representative John M. Robsion from Kentucky.

I no longer prophesy. I bring you the concrete evidence of what I then declared would shortly be the facts within the fourth congressional district. I hold in my hands copies of the morning and evening papers published in the city of Shreveport, La., recently, showing whole pages of H. O. L. C. foreclosures. There are in these issues of the daily press of Shreveport, La., published on this one day 71 homes advertised for sale at public auction by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

One of Every Four Taken Away

But this is not all. Hundreds of additional homes have been checked with the red marks for immediate foreclosure, and when this thing finishes, the Shreveport office of the H. O. L. C. will have executed, in my opinion, against 1 out of every 4 home owners who originally made loans with the corporation. In addition to that, there are hundreds of persons from whom the Shreveport office have accepted deeds, thereby increasing to an alarming and astounding extent the repossessions made by the Shreveport office in this congressional district.

On March 22, in this Hall, **I charged that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in Louisiana was politicalized from top to bottom.** I again make this charge, saying that it is politicalized from top to bottom, from stem to stern. Its management in Shreveport and in the state of Louisiana is a purely political appointment. Its management in Louisiana is incompetent, and has prostituted the high purposes for which this corporation was originally organized into a skin-flint collecting and repossessing agency.

Foreclosures Mean Profit for H. O. L. C.

The city of Shreveport, in which most of these unfortunate home owners reside, is, in my opinion, on the eve of a great oil and gas boom. The demand for houses in Shreveport is very real and urgent. Rents have increased and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has seen the possibility of making money by quick foreclosures and repossessions of homes from thousands who came to them in their original misfortunes as a haven of refuge from those persons and institutions which sought to take advantage of the world-wide depressions.

In response to my complaints, the H. O. L. C. at Washington sent an investigator to this congressional district to find out what the facts are regarding this set-up. This investigator has been there and if he has viewed with an unbiased and a sympathetic eye the most unfortunate situation which surrounds the establishment and operation of the Shreveport office of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and its incompetent and politicalized methods of collecting these loans and foreclosing upon the home owners, his report can be nothing but condemnation of the local management of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Just Investigation Must Be Independent

But in spite of the facts that this man was in Shreveport for several days, this orgy of foreclosures still goes on. I was promised an entirely independent investigation, with an opportunity to be given all witnesses to talk to this so-called investigator. In this respect I wish to say that the investigation was made in the headquarters of the H. O. L. C. at Shreveport, and under the watchful eyes of the very man whom it was the prime purpose to investigate. He was there, present, to see that no facts hurtful to himself reached this special representative.

I charge that no fair and unbiased independent investigation has been made and that this representative who came here to investigate has failed to see the very persons whom an independent investigation would require him to see. In such a situation your report can, Mr. Investigator, and will be nothing but a "whitewash." Like the Roman Emperor Nero, who fiddled while the city of Rome burned, you have sat down in the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana and have watched one home after the other go under the hammer.

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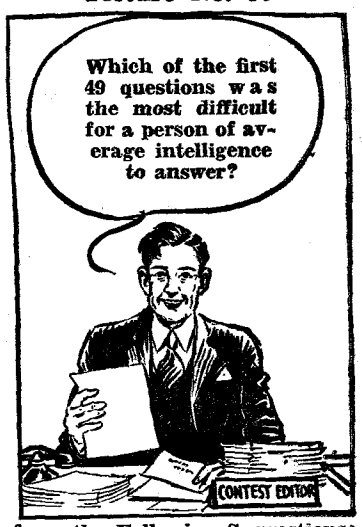
QUESTIONS FOR THIS FINAL WEEK

Picture No. 49

Picture No. 50



Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Suggestions:

1. The clergy of Christian churches.
2. The House of Morgan.
3. All international bankers.
4. The farmers.
5. The American Manufacturers Association.
6. The Communist International
7. Radical labor agitators.
8. The Congress.
9. The Federal Reserve Banks.
10. The Democratic Party.
11. The Republican Party.
12. The Socialist Party.

(Merely set down in the coupon after No. 50 the number of the question you consider the most difficult to answer)

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 49 For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 50 For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture. Write clearly the number in the little square.

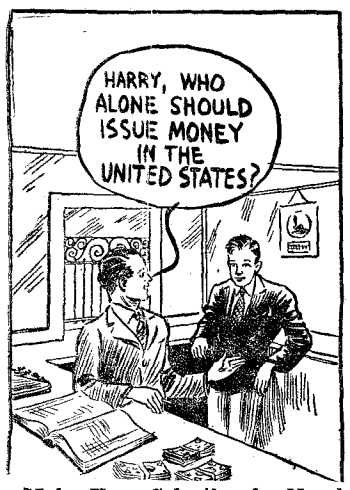
No. 49 For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 50 For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

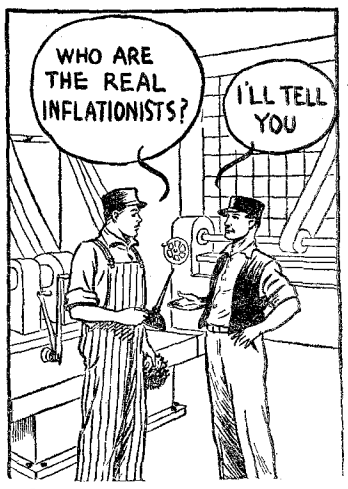
MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Picture No. 1



Picture No. 2



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. The Senate.
2. The House of Representatives.
3. The Federal Reserve Banks.
4. The President.
5. The United States Government.
6. The National Banks.

1. The manufacturers.
2. The farmers.
3. The politicians.
4. The international bankers.
5. The labor unions.
6. Congress.

Great Contest Closes Today!

You Can Still Enter and Win

Last Date For Sending Answers Is Saturday, June 19

And, so, today we come to the end of the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest. The last pair of picture-questions are before you over to the left.

Within a few weeks more than $7,000.00 worth of prizes will go forward to 368 readers who entered the Contest—perserved to the end—and WON.

AT THIS ELEVENTH HOUR YOU NOW READING THESE LINES CAN ENTER AND WIN!

All 50 picture-questions appear in this special section. All suggested answers appear under each picture just exactly as they have been printed week after week since the competition was begun.

YOU HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT OF SATURDAY, JUNE 19, TO WORK OUT YOUR SOLUTIONS TO THE 50 SIMPLE SOCIAL JUSTICE QUESTIONS AND MAIL THEM IN. BUT THE LETTER CONTAINING YOUR SOLUTIONS MUST BE POSTMARKED BEFORE THAT HOUR TO QUALIFY FOR THE PRIZES.

Nothing now remains in your way. No waiting from week to week for the next issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. You have all the questions before you at one time.

Every one of these questions on social justice are part and parcel of the great, humane program of Father Coughlin. You KNOW that program. You have heard Father Coughlin discuss these topics over the radio many times. You have read his contentions in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Test your knowledge of Father Coughlin's contentions by entering this great Contest NOW—before Midnight of Saturday, June 19.

AND THE PRIZES!

Think what it would mean to you to be adjudged winner of the Grand Prize of $2,500.00 Consider how welcome to you would be the Second Prize of $1,000.00 and your choice of a Ford, a Chevrolet or a Plymouth sedan. Toss about in mind what you could do with the Third Prize of $400.00 in cash and your choice of any one of the above three cars.

AND THERE ARE 365 ADDITIONAL CASH AWARDS TO GO TO THOSE WHO BEST ANSWER THE 50 QUESTIONS.

Remember the "deadline" date — the hour — MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 19. You MUST act before that hour.

Anybody can win — anybody with a fair knowledge of what Father Coughlin asserts should be done in our country.

Don't miss this grand opportunity during these final days. YOUR CHANCE TO WIN IS EVERY BIT AS GOOD AS THAT OF ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE CONTEST.

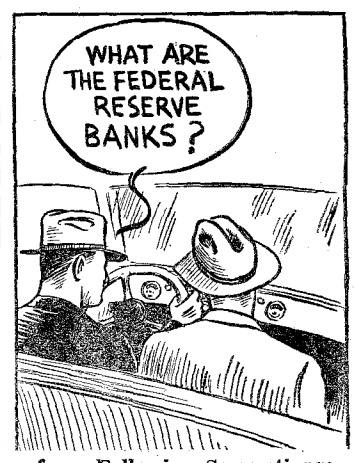
On the fourth page of this section you will find a large Coupon ready for all your 50 answers. Use of this Coupon NOW could win fortune and happines.

Take your time in working out the answers—BUT NOT TOO MUCH TIME — or a prize cannot be yours.

Remember The
"Last Hour"
MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY
JUNE NINETEENTH

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

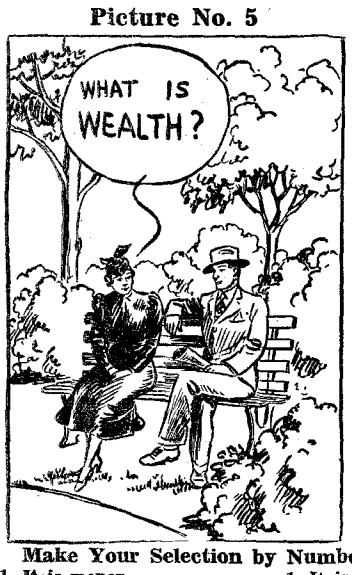


Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. It is wealth.
2. It is an article of intrinsic value.
3. It is a receipt for wealth.
4. It is a thing in itself.
5. It is necessarily gold.
6. It is necessarily silver.

1. They are government operated banks.
2. They are branches of the United States Treasury.
3. They are a banking group formed to aid the American people.
4. They are privately owned institutions formed by boss bankers for personal profit.
5. They are the logical issuer of our currency.
6. They are the saviors of American industry.

Picture No. 5



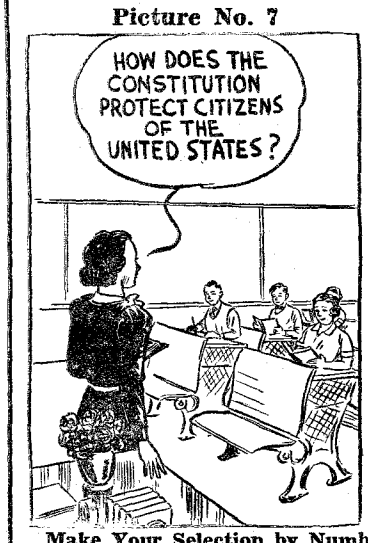
Picture No. 6

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

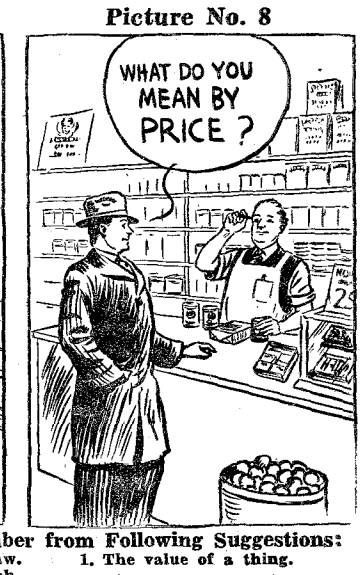
1. It is money.
2. It is bank credit.
3. It is legal tender.
4. It is good will.
5. It is the natural resources of creation.
6. It is stocks, bonds and securities.

1. It is the typical banker's loan.
2. Money created by a bank for honoring checks.
3. A deferred payment of money due.
4. A deferred payment for actual wealth received.
5. A promise to pay in the future.
6. The pledging of real wealth as security for a bank loan.

Picture No. 7



Picture No. 8



Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. By interpreting the fundamental law.
2. By curtailing the rights of the rich.
3. By placing unlimited power in the executive department.
4. By placing unlimited power in the legislative department.
5. By placing unlimited power in the Supreme Court.
6. By establishing a balance of power between the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

1. The value of a thing.
2. The worth of a thing to me.
3. The amount of wealth I must give for a thing.
4. The exchangeability of a thing for money.
5. The amount of labor I must give for a thing.
6. The cost of a thing under a system of barter.

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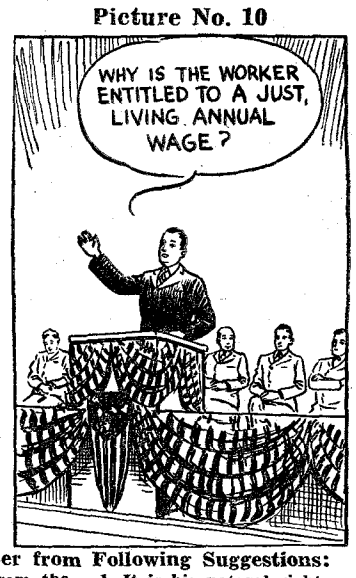
LAST CALL! $7,000 In

Picture No. 9

Picture No. 10

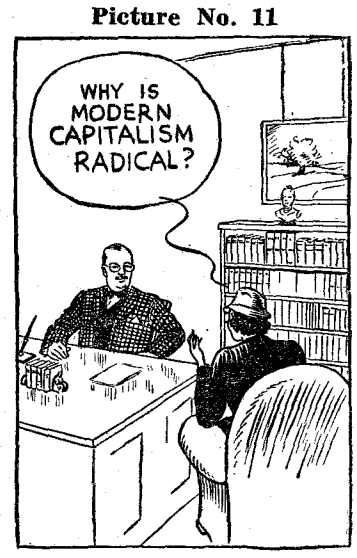


Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

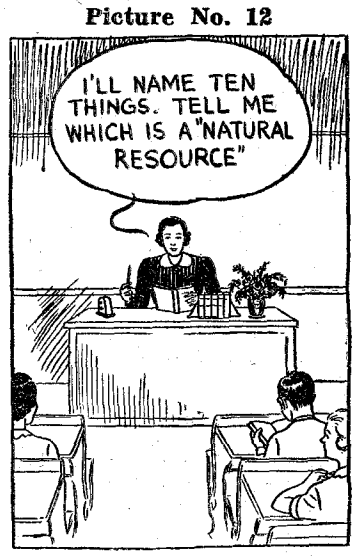
1. Christ drove the money-changers from the temple.
2. It is run and controlled by non-Christians.
3. Bankers accept depositors' money with no purpose of safe-keeping.
4. In reality bankers practice usury.
5. Bankers usurp the rightful powers of government.
6. In creating fictitious money bankers practice unlawfully.

1. It is his natural right.
2. It is his moral right.
3. It is his economic right.
4. It is his lawful right.
5. To pay him less is un-Christian.
6. It would stem the tide of Communism.

Picture No. 11



Picture No. 12

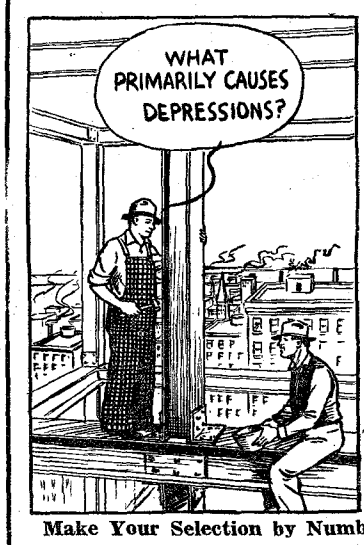


Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. It leads to common ownership of all property.
2. It believes that all men have equal opportunity.
3. It lends only fictitious money created by fountain pens.
4. Leading capitalists of the world are allied with Communism.
5. It is unnatural and unjust; therefore, radical.
6. It is opposed to all principles of Christianity.

1. A farm.
2. A ten-dollar bill.
3. A certificate of common stock.
4. A mortgage on a farm.
5. A suit of clothes.
6. A life insurance policy.

Picture No. 13



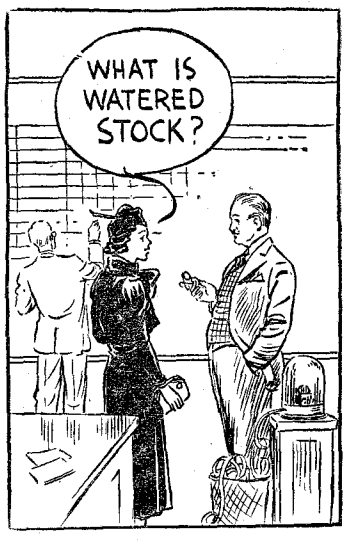
Pictur

Make Your Selection by Number from Followi

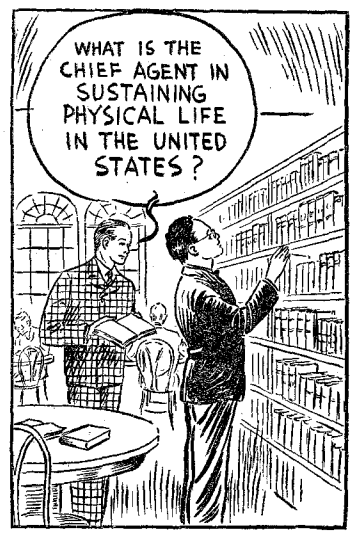
1. The lending of genuine wealth by bankers.
2. High wages to workers.
3. Low wages to workers.
4. Overproduction of genuine wealth.
5. Underproduction of genuine wealth.
6. Fictitious bank loans.
7. High prices of raw materials.
8. Increased use of machinery.

1. The power to e
2. The power to money.
3. The power to t ties with foreig
4. The power to a
5. The power to
6. The power to freedom of the

Picture No. 19



Picture No. 20

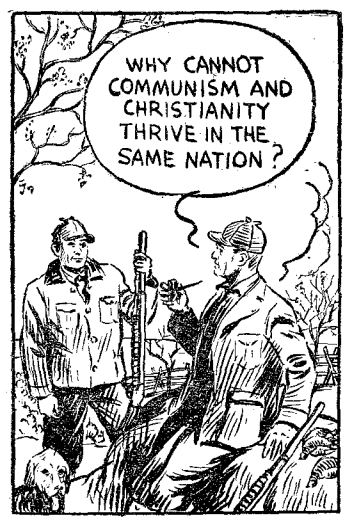


Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. Capital stock of watered-powered utilities.
2. Stock not backed up by assets or investment.
3. Stock which pays dividends.
4. Stock which pays no dividends.
5. The surplus of a corporation.
6. Investment of savings in stock of a corporation.

1. The Constitution.
2. The Congress.
3. Money.
4. Food.
5. Fuel.
6. Clothing.
7. Credit.
8. Religion.

Picture No. 21



Picture No. 22

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. They are opposing religions.
2. They are opposing cults.
3. They are opposing creeds.
4. Communism violates the Golden Rule, which is Christian.
5. Communism does not believe in private ownership of property.
6. Communism does not believe in the divinity of Christ.
7. Christianity can thrive only under a democratic form of government.
8. Christians have never believed in the divine right of kings or rulers.
9. Communism believes in the supreme rights of the individual in a collective state, and Christianity does not.
10. Christianity believes the individual exists for the state, and Communism does not.

1. Russia.
2. Mexico.
3. Spain.
4. Radical labor leadership.
5. The Federal Reserve Banks.
6. Capitalistic greed.
7. Lack of religion.
8. An over issuance of government bonds.
9. Failure of trade with foreign nations.
10. American universities.

Picture No. 23

Pictur

Make Your Selection by Number from Followi

1. A democratic form of government.
2. The Constitution.
3. A free and untrammelled Congress.
4. A free and untrammelled Supreme Court.
5. Anti-Communist propaganda.
6. Anti-Fascist propaganda.
7. A higher hourly wage to workers.
8. The 30-hour week.
9. The issuance of more money.
10. Application of Christian principles.

1. Faulty productio
2. Faulty conser sources and soil.
3. Faulty corporatic
4. A too highly bu ment.
5. Inflation of the ernment.
6. An excessive gov debtedness.
7. Faulty distributi
8. Strikes and lock
9. A Communistic c life.
10. A Fascistic conce

Picture No. 29

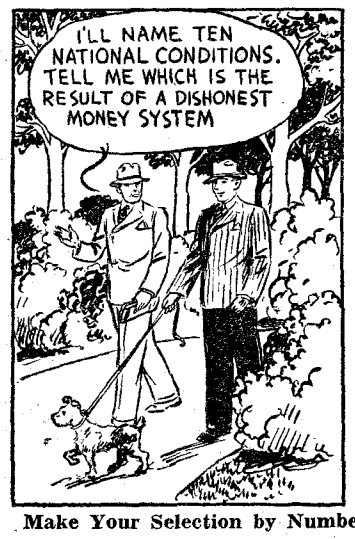
Picture No. 30

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. They both believe the state is supreme.
2. They both believe in freedom of conscience.
3. They both believe the end justifies the means.
4. They both believe in collective ownership of property.
5. They both believe in private ownership of property.
6. They are both concerned with making a heaven on this earth.
7. They both believe in democracy as a form of government.
8. They both believe in the absolute liberty of the individual.
9. They are both fundamentally charitable in their aims.
10. They both condemn modern capitalism.

1. Because it teaches the individual exists for the State.
2. Because it does not believe in education of the masses.
3. Because there could not be a written constitution under Communism.
4. Because it preaches the doctrine of pacificism.
5. Because it does not believe in world trade.
6. Because it does not espouse the cause of human liberty.
7. Because it is anti-Christian and the United States is numerically a Christian nation.
8. Because it is opposed to representative government.
9. Because there has always been a fair distribution of wealth in the United States.
10. Because industry and agriculture cannot thrive under Communism.

Picture No. 31



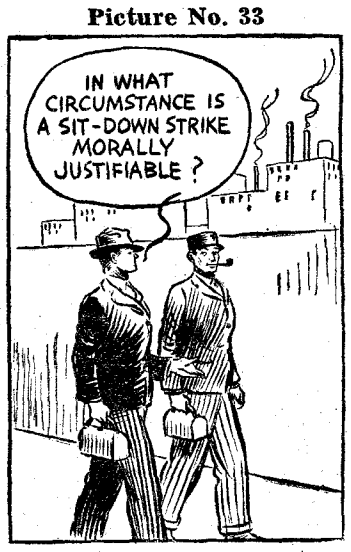
Picture No. 32

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. Sovereignty over money belongs to the people.
2. Democracy is impossible.
3. Private individuals cannot coin money for their personal gain.
4. Congress is free of self-serving politicians.
5. Industry is divorced from finance.
6. The press, being free, prints the truth for the people.
7. The dependence of industry is insured.
8. Payment of a just, annual, living wage is impossible.
9. War and preparation for war are rendered more remote.
10. International exchange is free of gold control.

1. It is a species of wealth.
2. It is always a genuine loan.
3. It is an asset to the mortgagor, the person who borrows the money.
4. It is a species of producer goods.
5. It is a legal claim to confiscate wealth.
6. It is a species of consumer goods.
7. It is a physical reality.
8. It is a form of interest.
9. It is legal tender.
10. It is a species of fictitious money.

Picture No. 33



Pictu

Make Your Selection by Number from Followi

1. To enforce collective bargaining.
2. When it is the last resort towards the obtaining of a living wage.
3. To further the labor movement.
4. To bring about labor solidarity.
5. To bring about just laws on relations between capital and labor.
6. To lend impetus to Communism.
7. To lend impetus to Fascism.
8. To force union recognition.
9. When it is aided by governmental co-operation.
10. When a dishonest money system controls industry.

1. Destruction changability
2. Hail storms.
3. Lack of pr amount of m of wealth in
4. High or low terials.
5. The ability o to loan actu
6. The amount existence.
7. The amount existence.
8. Congress.

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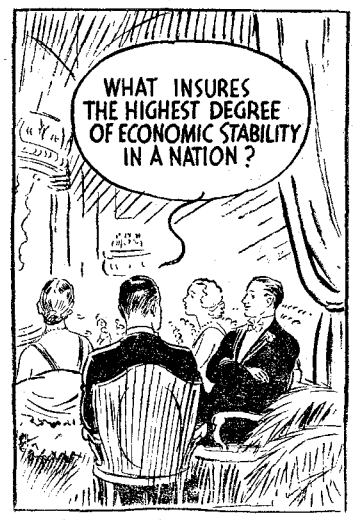
Picture No. 15



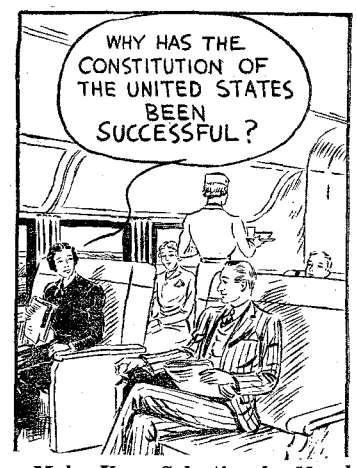
Picture No. 16

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. Destruction of crops to maintain high prices.
2. Proper appreciation of the law of supply and demand.
3. An excess of exports over imports.
4. Unlimited bank credit.
5. Strikes and lockouts.
6. Issuance of billions in government bonds

1. A steel mill.
2. A copper kettle.
3. A threshing machine.
4. A newspaper.
5. A potato basket.
6. A balloon.
7. A pound of ham.
8. A railroad.

Picture No. 17



Picture No. 18

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. It cannot be amended.
2. It contains all the law known to man.
3. It was drafted by expert politicians.
4. It is based on human nature.
5. It recognizes that all men are entitled to equal rewards and possessions.
6. It is a Socialistic document.
7. Its framers were inspired by God.
8. Because of the Supreme Court.

1. Labor is the leading commodity in industry.
2. Labor is "producer wealth."
3. It would prevent "watering" of stock.
4. It would prevent strikes and lockouts.
5. It would discourage Communists.
6. It would render creation of fictitious money impossible.
7. It would tend to liquidate mortgages.
8. It is the American way to pay a just, living, annual wage.
9. It is the Christian Way.
10. It is good, sound business.

GRAND PRIZE $2,500.00

Second Prize $1,000.00

And the Choice Of
A Ford, Chevrolet
Or Plymouth Sedan

Third Prize $400.00

And the Choice Of
A Ford, Chevrolet
Or Plymouth Sedan

Fourth Prize $100.00

Four Prizes of $50.00 Each
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each
260 Prizes of $5.00 Each

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Picture No. 25

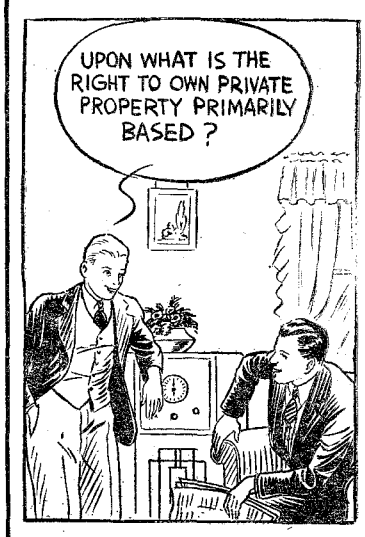
Picture No. 26

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. Jail.
2. Anti-Communist propaganda.
3. The Christian religion.
4. The power of capital.
5. The pioneering spirit of Americans.
6. The rugged individualism of Americans.
7. Inability of Communists to agree among themselves.
8. The Constitution.
9. Regulation of the purchasing power of the dollar.
10. The daily press of America.
11. The spirit of 1776.
12. The United States Senate.

1. Under our form of government it is, socially speaking, sacred.
2. It has never been wrong.
3. It embodies the best legal talent in America.
4. It is a check on executive and legislative ambition.
5. It is indispensable to democracy.
6. Men past 70 years of age cannot make mistakes.
7. In order that laws be just, they must be interpreted by such a court.
8. The Constitution says, in effect, "hands off the Supreme Court."
9. Even the people of America cannot constitutionally alter its status.
10. America as a nation could not survive without it as it is.

Picture No. 27



Picture No. 28

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. The Constitution.
2. Capitalism.
3. Christianity.
4. Social Justice.
5. Communism.
6. The desire of Mankind to share with one another.
7. A government-controlled money system.
8. Human nature.
9. A democratic form of government.
10. A fair and equitable distribution of the world's goods.

1. I exchange my money for the bank's wealth.
2. I exchange my wealth for the bank's money.
3. I exchange my money for the bank's money.
4. I create a debt owed by the bank to me as a creditor.
5. I make the bank trustee for my money.
6. I increase the amount of actual money in existence.
7. I increase the amount of fictitious money in existence.
8. I become debtor to the bank.
9. I become a partner of the bank.
10. I increase the amount of genuine credit in the country.

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.

2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.

3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers."** Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.

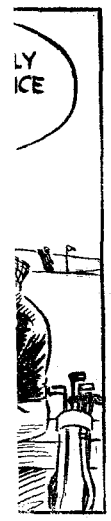
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do **NOT** decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.



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Picture No. 35

Picture No. 36

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. Gold.
2. Silver.
3. Copper.
4. Federal Reserve Bank Notes.
5. Wealth.
6. Beads.
7. Labor.
8. Anything commonly used as a medium of exchange.
9. Promissory notes.
10. Stock certificates.
11. Legal tender.
12. Government bonds.

1. Because it consists of dictatorship by one man only.
2. Because it denies the right of private ownership of property.
3. Because it favors the cause of labor.
4. Because it could not exist under the Constitution of the United States.
5. Because it is anti-Christian.
6. Because it is fundamentally atheistic.
7. Because it is equivalent to a monarchy, and Christianity, as known in the United States, could not thrive under a monarchy.
8. Because under Fascism there can be no freedom of religion.

Picture No. 37

Picture No. 38

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. Destruction of wealth.
2. Overproduction of wealth.
3. Underproduction of wealth.
4. Religion.
5. Desire for conquest.
6. International manipulation of money values.
7. Overpopulation.
8. Greed of rulers.

1. New York.
2. Paris.
3. Berlin.
4. San Francisco.
5. London.
6. Tokyo.
7. Buenos Aires.
8. Shanghai.

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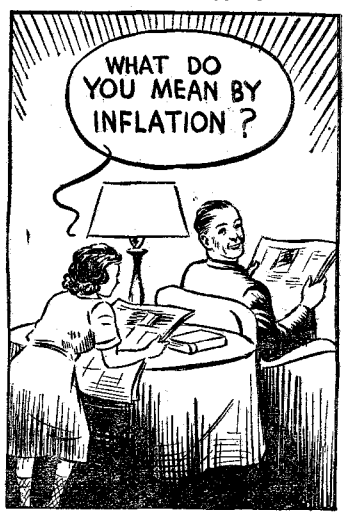
Picture No. 39

Picture No. 40



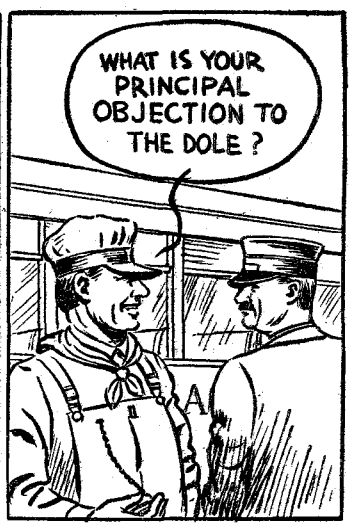
Make Your Selection by Number from Following Suggestions:

1. Fiat money issued by private concerns.
2. Counterfeit money.
3. Federal Reserve notes.
4. United States Government bonds.
5. National bank notes.
6. Notes of state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.
7. Money issued by the United States Government.
8. Stock certificates sold by "green goods" men.

1. Appreciation of the currency.
2. Increasing wealth to a point of overproduction.
3. Decreasing wealth to a point of underproduction.
4. Increasing the volume of money to a point of overproduction.
5. Decreasing the volume of money to a point of underproduction.
6. Wilful destruction of the currency.
7. Issuance of "greenbacks."
8. Skyrocketing of price levels.

Picture No. 41

Picture No. 42

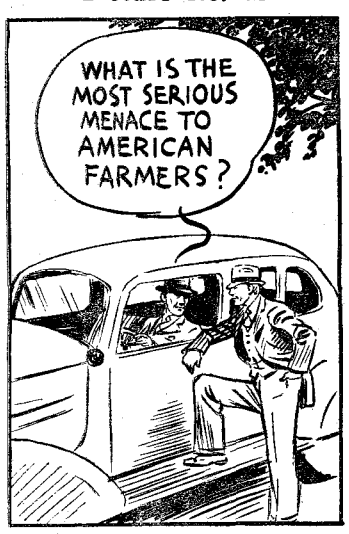


Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Suggestions:

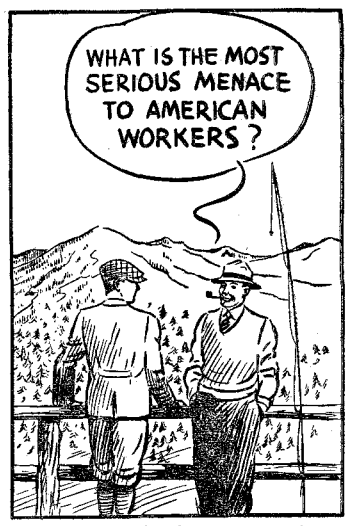
1. Both believe in the absolute supremacy of the state.
2. Both believe in the supremacy of individual rights.
3. Both believe in monopolistic control of money.
4. Both believe in representative government.
5. Both are opposed to Fascism.
6. Both are opposed to Christianity or any form of religion.
7. Both believe there should be a just, annual living wage.
8. Both believe in the right to confiscate property.

1. It increases taxation.
2. It reduces the amount of producer goods.
3. It increases the amount of consumer goods.
4. It renders dolesters unfit for future economic and social adjustment.
5. It tends to maintain a one-party political oligarchy.
6. It is contrary to American tradition.
7. It is a direct cause of inflation of currency.
8. It is a direct cause of deflation of currency.

Picture No. 43



Picture No. 44



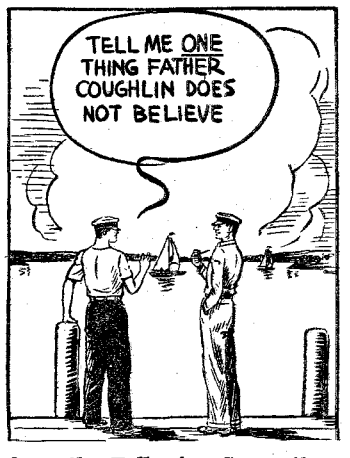
Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Suggestions:

1. Drouth.
2. Dust storms.
3. Insects.
4. Instability of price levels.
5. Competition of foreign trade.
6. The danger of a gold and silver standard as a basis of currency.
7. Governmental interference with agriculture.
8. Underproduction of farm products.
9. Inflation of the currency.
10. Deflation of the currency.

1. Labor racketeers.
2. Fluctuation of the purchasing power of the dollar.
3. Communism.
4. Fascism.
5. Fictitious bank loans.
6. Hypocritical support of labor unions by Wall Street.
7. Dictatorship in the ranks of labor.
8. Impermanent employment.
9. Labor unions formed by employers.
10. Greed of capitalists.

Picture No. 45

Picture No. 46

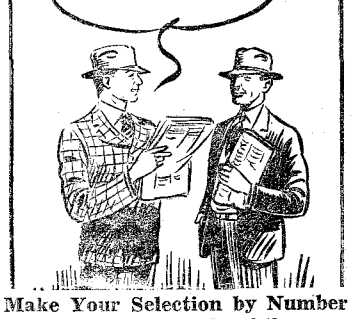


Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Suggestions:

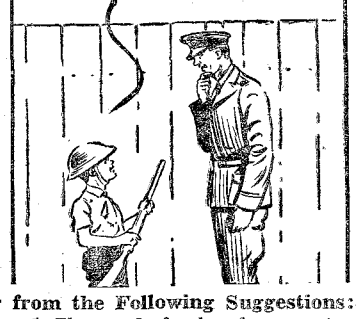
1. Under our present system price levels cannot be arbitrarily increased.
2. Lack of the need of food does not mean possession of wealth.
3. Lack of the need of money means possession of wealth.
4. Usury is not immoral.
5. Debts are mathematical non-entities.
6. Social justice desires nationalization of all banks.
7. Anti-Communists are not unopposed to unAmerican and undemocratic principles.
8. The sit-down strike is in keeping with all morally justifiable relations between capital and labor.
9. Communism and Christianity cannot fail eventually to agree.
10. American bankers do not oppose issuance and regulation of money by Congress.
11. A dishonest money system would not insure lack of equitable credit for all manufacturers.
12. State chartered banks should not be privately owned.

1. Christian morality does not sanction private ownership of goods not honestly acquired.
2. The Federal Reserve Banks do not create "greenbacks."
3. Modern capitalism is radical.
4. Federal Reserve Banks are not really federal.
5. Capital is not in favor of workers not receiving a just, annual, living wage.
6. Capitalists do not oppose the non-regulation of the volume of money in existence.
7. The Constitution of the United States is not the unfundamental written law.
8. Consumer wealth cannot be used more than once.
9. When a genuine loan is not made for non-productive purposes there is no increase in the purchasing power.
10. Exercise of the power to tax is not confined to the United States Government.
11. Wealth cannot be created out of nothing.
12. Capitalism is not inharmonious with non-Christian principles.

Picture No. 47



Picture No. 48

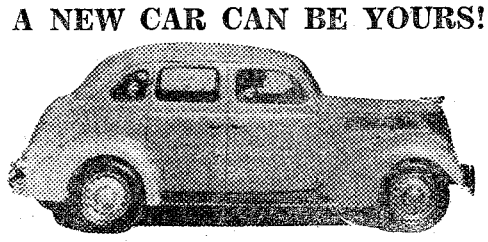


Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Suggestions:

1. Because of the apathy of the people towards their liberties under the Constitution.
2. Because of the unAmerican tendencies of politicians.
3. Because of the loss of foreign trade.
4. Because of the destruction of wealth in order to maintain high prices.
5. Because of popular neglect of Christian principles of life.
6. Because of a dishonest money system.
7. Because of increased solidarity of American labor.
8. Because of a surfeit of governmental bureaucracy.
9. Because of an overpowering Russian influence.
10. Because the United States is not on a gold standard.

1. The greed of rulers for more territory.
2. The greed of rulers for greater power.
3. The natural love of war in the hearts of men.
4. The lack of a Christian ideal among the nations.
5. The ability of world financiers to force rulers into war.
6. The advance of Communism.
7. The advance of Fascism.
8. The desire of peoples to maintain an international balance of strength.
9. The need of oil for its own sake.
10. The need of gold for its own sake.

A NEW CAR CAN BE YOURS!



A Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet sedan goes to winners of the Second and Third Prizes PLUS $1,000.00 and $400.00 in cash respectively

Educate Yourself

Reward for entering the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest cannot be computed in dollars only. While the $7,000.00 worth of prizes—368 of them—are much to be desired and will surely bring happiness to 368 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, there is another reason why you should enter during these last days. That reason is EDUCATION.

Our times are troublous and unsettled. We American citizens are in a quandary as to what will happen next. There are reasons for this national mental state. Those reasons lie in economic conditions which have not come about of themselves, but which have been foisted on us as a nation.

Father Coughlin has spent years in bringing these facts before the American public. Millions have heard him during those years. Millions KNOW his program.

You, as an American, should become more and more familiar with Father Coughlin's great program as time passes. Your studying of the 50 social justice questions in this great Contest will increase your social justice education to surprising extent. So—grasp this benefit while there is yet time.

How to Proceed as A Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive Father Coughlin's book, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS."
5. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

Have a Relative or Friend Enter Contest

The more members of a family entered in the Contest the greater the likelihood of prizes lighting in that family. Write or wire today for additional reprints of all the 50 picture-questions. Do this for a friend or relative who wishes to become a contestant. Remember — the "deadline" is Midnight, Saturday, June 19. Solutions MUST be mailed on or before that hour.

ADDRESS:
"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

USE THIS COUPON

Set Down Your Answers by Number in the Little Squares

"CONTEST EDITOR," SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my selections of answers to all 50 questions. I am enclosing $2.50, payment in full

No. 1 ☐	No. 2 ☐	No. 3 ☐	No. 4 ☐	No. 5 ☐
No. 6 ☐	No. 7 ☐	No. 8 ☐	No. 9 ☐	No. 10 ☐
No. 11 ☐	No. 12 ☐	No. 13 ☐	No. 14 ☐	No. 15 ☐
No. 16 ☐	No. 17 ☐	No. 18 ☐	No. 19 ☐	No. 20 ☐
No. 21 ☐	No. 22 ☐	No. 23 ☐	No. 24 ☐	No. 25 ☐
No. 26 ☐	No. 27 ☐	No. 28 ☐	No. 29 ☐	No. 30 ☐
No. 31 ☐	No. 32 ☐	No. 33 ☐	No. 34 ☐	No. 35 ☐
No. 36 ☐	No. 37 ☐	No. 38 ☐	No. 39 ☐	No. 40 ☐
No. 41 ☐	No. 42 ☐	No. 43 ☐	No. 44 ☐	No. 45 ☐
No. 46 ☐	No. 47 ☐	No. 48 ☐	No. 49 ☐	No. 50 ☐

Name ..... **Address** .....

Town or City ..... **State** .....

Fill in and mail TODAY WITH $2.50, payment in full

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Bill to Revive AAA Is Presented

Farm Leaders Had No Part in Preparation

By the Farm Editor

Bearing the false label of farm support, an administration bill to revive the unconstitutional AAA has been presented to the agricultural committees of the House and Senate.

The bill provides, as did the old Triple-A, for outright federal control of crop production.

Newspapers have been informed, and have reported, that the legislation was drafted by officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers' Union, the National Grange, the Farm Co-operative Council and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

This is a gross misrepresentation, designed purely as a stunt to cadge votes in the congress.

Actually the bill was drafted by the Department of Agriculture and a few representatives of the Farm Bureau. Neither the Farmers' Union nor the Grange took part in its preparation.

Both E. H. Everson, president of the Farmers' Union, and Edward E. Kennedy, prominent leader in the same organization, have emphatically denied their alleged connection with the drafting committee.

Kennedy was traveling in the west when informed that the new AAA program had been submitted to the congressional committees. He wired his Washington headquarters as follows:

"The presentation of this fake unconstitutional bill is an attempt by the administration to place farmers in the false position of favoring the court packing plan."

There is no question but that the president believes he will be able to pack the court sufficiently to keep crop control legislation, once it is jammed through Congress, on the lawbooks.

Lion's Share of Consumer's Dollar Is Not For Farmer

Just how much does the farmer get out of the dollar which the consumer spends for milk? For bread? For meat?

The Federal Trade Commission has made the following report to Congress on what part the farmer receives of the consumer's dollar. With the single exception of butter, the farmer receives less than half of the consumer dollar for his products.

Figures given show the approximate percentage that goes to the farmer or grower, the proportions going to manufacturer and processor, and to wholesaler and retailer.

Product	Farmer	Manufacturer or Processor	Wholesaler & Retailer	Transportation or other charges
Beef (edible)	40.0	13.3	42.2	4.5 (transp.)
Bread (white)	13.	*63.	19.	5. (transp. & middlemen)
Butter	58.6	15.8	25.6	..
Cigarettes	11.6	20.4	21.2	46.8 (federal tax)
Flower (white)	35.3	22. (mills)	33.3	9.4 (transp. & middlemen)
Milk (fluid)	**49.51	...	50.49	..
Pork	40.3	18.4	34.9	6.4 (transp.)

*56.0 to bakers, 7 to flour mills.

**Including transportation to city.

The Federal Trade Commission report shows that the average rate of return on capital even in the depression period, 1929-35, ran from 7.8 per cent for wheat milling companies to 15.8 per cent for tobacco manufacturers. The consistently low farm income, was pushed even lower during the crisis years.

Ignore Petitions Not Endorsed by Loyalists

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The secretary of agriculture has pretty well succeeded in forestalling action at this session of Congress on the two measures most vital to the farmer—the Frazier-Lemke mortgage refinance bill and the Massingale cost of production bill.

Separate petitions to discharge the house rules committee and bring the bill to the floor have only 75 signers at this writing, 218 are required to make a petition effective.

No petitions are necessary in the Senate. There a majority vote is sufficent to discharge a rules committee when it is deliberately gagging legislation.

White House Order Scares Off Support

The paucity of signers in the House is due as you may have suspected, to a decree by the White House. Liaison men have instructed Democratic members not to endorse any petition unless it be for the "calling out" of legislation sponsored by an administration loyalist.

The Frazier-Lemke bill is ipso-facto on the blacklist. The Massingale bill is being scuttled for another reason. It conflicts with the administration's reciprocal trade policies, under which American farmers are deprived of adequate markets so that foreign imports may flow in freely.

The measure provides for curtailment of foreign imports of farm commodities, in competition with American products, whenever it is necessary to maintain a fixed minimum price in the domestic market.

Bill Would Fix Minimum Price

This fixed minimum price would be set by the Secretary of Agriculture each year after a conference with farm leaders and would insure the cost of production to those engaged in agriculture.

The Massingale bill is based on the same principle as the Interstate Commerce Act. The establishment of minimum prices on farm goods would be limited to those goods which move in interstate trade. Once the interstate price is fixed on a product, sponsors of the bill contend, the intrastate price will of necessity move to the same level.

Buyers and dealers in interstate transactions of farm goods would be licensed as were wheat dealers during the World war. The licensing would tend to discourage speculation since the books of the dealers would be open to inspection at all times.

Domestic Demand Would Prevail

The Massingale bill also provides for an apportioning of the volume of farm products for sale at home and abroad in years of surplus production. At such times the farmer would receive at least the minimum cost of production for that portion of his goods needed in the domestic market. He would get the prevailing world price for the rest.

Domestic supply and demand would govern the fixing of the home and export "portions."

Grain Gamblers Take Profits Which Should Go to Farmers

If any one form of gambling may be said to be comparatively more harmful than another, the American speculators' "respectable" racket of grain gambling, as practiced in the "grain futures" market, tops the superlative degree of harmfuls.

Grain gambling, with its whole train of attendant evil consequences, unsettles the grain market. It plays havoc with the prices which the farmer receives and expects to receive for his grain. It lures numbers of people of various and sundry occupations into a game where they are swindled into playing the market against insiders. It greatly enriches the operators of "futures" markets, **while the farmer and consumer pay the bills.**

For the racketeer and the gambler, it is of course, a pleasant occupation. It represents the achievement of the fine art of "getting something for nothing," more appropriately termed "getting something which rightfully belongs to another."

Gambling Determines Grain Prices

In connection with the buying and selling of grain, there are two markets. In the **cash market** grain is actually bought, sold and delivered. The **"futures" market is a betting market.** The word "futures" is a contraction of the words "futures contracts," meaning contracts concerning the **future price of grain.** This market is not a market for the future delivery of grain, as is commonly supposed. **No grain is ever delivered in a futures market.** Actual grain ordered for delivery in the future is ordered in the cash or merchandise market, "to arrive" — but never in the futures market.

In the cash market the order is for particular kinds and particular grades of grain desired. Nothing like that takes place in the futures market. The order there is for future contracts as to the future price of an unspecified kind and unspecified grade of grain, as July wheat futures, or July corn futures.

The futures market unsettles the cash grain market. There is no such thing as a futures market in the selling of shoes or of automobiles, or of any industrial goods. **Manufacturers would not tolerate it.** The price of shoes, of automobiles, of industrial commodities is fairly constant and stable. Prices of farm commodities such as wheat, corn, cotton, marketed in a commodity exchange or board of trade are "ticker-tape prices" **because of the presence of the futures market.**

Two Billions Lost Yearly

These products **could be sold in a non-speculative, stable market,** with the ticker-tape removed, just as shoes and automobiles are sold. If this were done, the farmer would no longer be obliged to endure the unhappy fate of having the price of grain boosted to the top **after he has sold his supplies**

Grain gambling runs into vast sums of money each year The average volume of grain futures contracts traded in over a period of 15 years (1921 to 1935) was 19,147,563,000 bushels a year. The total trading was twice that amount, as that many bushels were bought as well as sold through the futures contracts

Margins were required to be deposited with the brokers by both sides of these trades, or on 38,295,126,000 bushels. **About 87 per cent of all the futures trading, or grain gambling, in the United States is done on the Chicago Board of Trade, which does very little business except in the futures market.**

While statistics on margins and amounts of losses are not readily available, it is safe to say that the losses sustained by customers in the futures market average $1,914,756,300 a year.

This figure does not include the commissions charged by brokers on both the buying and selling side of the market, nor does it include the losses which the brokers sustain when customers do not pay. **The losses in the futures markets can hardly be less than $2-billion a year.**

The real tragedy of this grain futures trading (betting) is that it affects the actual prices of the grain which must be bought and sold. It is this which makes the grain gambling racket most harmful. It is far more damaging to the public interest than is gambling in the stock market, because while stock market trends affect the price of corporate stock, they do not affect the prices of the commodities produced by the corporations.

Production Profits Go to Gamblers

The farmer may plant grain to sell for $1.35 a bushel, and find after producing it, that a bushel is worth only 45 cents. Then after he has sold his grain for 45 cents—and sell it he must, to have sustenance for his family—the price again starts upward, and he is left to meet rising costs with his 45 cents.

The consumer already pays the cost of production plus a fair profit—not to the farmer, but to the gambler at the ticker-tap. It was this deplorable fact which made the farmer willing to co-operate with the destructive policy of the triple A. He knew that he could receive little or nothing for his work and products. **It is no wonder that he rejoiced at being paid not to raise these crops.**

The farmer is helpless in the face of the futures gambling market. He has been praying for some remedy to the situation for many years. It is the duty of government to step in and save the situation.

In order to stop betting on the turn of the roulette wheel, it is not necessary to arrest the players. The result is effected merely by stretching forth a hand and stopping the wheel.

Similarly, to drive the gamblers out of the farmers' market, Congress would merely have to enact legislation making it unlawful to buy or sell farm products as they enter the market, below a certain price level, this level to be determined by statistical computation, and providing for price adjustments at reasonable intervals when needed.

Such a plan would give the producers better prices and would furnish food to consumers at less cost than under the present speculative system of marketing farm products.

Administration Forces Aid Foreign Sugar Growers

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The rumbling portents of another vicious battle between big business lobbies are being heard in the capital as the administration moves for consideration of its sugar bill.

The expiration date of the Jones-Costigan Act draws near, and action on a substitute or extension measure will have to be taken at this session.

Under the Jones-Costigan Act, sugar quotas are established for domestic and offshore — particularly Cuban—producers. United States cane and beet growers contend that the quotas, established by the Roosevelt administration when the act was passed in 1934, are unfair. There will be a determined attempt to break the quotas down so that home growers may get a larger slice of the business.

A bitter tussle is in prospect between Cuban lobbyists, supported by the administration, and domestic lobbyists, backed by a large bloc of congressmen from sugar-producing states.

Among the Senators certain to champion the cause of our American sugar producers is William E. Borah of Idaho. The veteran Senator recently indicated his position in the sugar fray.

"I favor the encouragement, the fostering and the maintenance of our beet sugar industry in every way possible," he said. "Our great crops of the west must be protected from the dangerous competition of imported sugar. There is no danger of producing too much here at home."

The Cuban interests will have three familiar New Deal figures on their side—Secretary of State Hull, interested in maintaining the full effect of the so-called reciprocal trade treaties; Secretary of the Interior Ickes, determined to protect the interests of United States insular possessions, even at the expense of American farmers; and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who wants to curtail domestic crops to make way for increased imports.

All three, of course, will be acting under orders.

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Social Justice Can Save U.S. If It Is Read

Our readers continue to write our best "promotion" copy. This letter came from Milwaukee, Wis., this last week:

"Dear Father Coughlin:

"We three have been trying to get subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE. We did persuade some folks to subscribe but we have discovered that the important thing is to get folks introduced to the paper.

"**SOCIAL JUSTICE is the finest newspaper in the world but not enough people read it!** Some way must be found to advertise SOCIAL JUSTICE fast.

"SOCIAL JUSTICE can save the United States from Bolshevism if only we can get folks introduced to what the paper contains.

"The three of us here — one Spaniard, one Bohemian and one Russian — have entered the SOCIAL JUSTICE contest, but we are serious minded young people and can quote SOCIAL JUSTICE by the yard. But in order to enter the contest we had to make sacrifices. For example:

"I need a new pair of shoes but my $2.50 goes to the contest, so I don't buy the new shoes. The Bohemian needs a new suit, but he's going to get a cheaper one so he can squeeze out the $2.50 plus extra copies. The Spaniard needs a hair cut but says he'll let his hair grow to his knees if necessary to raise that $2.50!

"You see, Father, we unworthy souls do appreciate your great efforts to save America from the terrors and horrors of Bolshevism, which Europe has known all too well. But time is valuable: the reds are preparing for a coup. Surely but not slowly our country is being drawn into Bolshevism, but our fellow citizens are too lazy and sloppy minded to wake up.

"—Jean Jaffco.
"Milwaukee, Wis."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

ruary, and they have determined not to follow his egocentric course.

The president might have preserved the rubber stamp of the upper house had he repented his anti-republican demand for power over the Supreme Court.

His persistence in demanding a Court fixed by himself, however, must permanently alienate those Senators who believe that he revealed his central purpose when he sought to make the federal judiciary an adjunct to the White House.

The principle on which they have broken with the president is the inviolability of the independence of the courts as an essential prerequisite for a free republic.

On that principle there can be no compromise — and straight-thinking opposition senators will feel that nothing good can come from a group so wrong, so un-American in principle as to strike at the very heart of the government perfected by Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

Opposition Senators, both Democratic and Republican, will be alert to find the same dangers to liberty and progress in any measure emanating from the presidential brain trust.

Certainly they will oppose to the last ditch the president's proposal to reorganize the executive branch of the government in order to make him master of the controller general, of the important Interstate Commerce and Tariff Commissions, and to transform the civil service system into a presidential patronage bureau. Such powers bear the plain work of dictatorship.

Certainly the Senators who are now opposed to the president, on principle, will fight long and hard against the reinstitution of the needless and collossal bureaucracies which were the NRA and the AAA.

These Senators always knew that such far-reaching and costly bureaucracies were antagonistic to freedom and good government. Now they have reason to believe, on principle, that they are intended to undermine and destroy our free government.

Certainly these opposition Senators will look with a suspicious eye on any and every candidate proposed by the president to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court bench. With good reason they will mercilessly probe them to discover a disposition of servility to "the man at the other end of the avenue."

On principle, the Senate today is divided almost equally against the president on an issue fundamental to our very form of government.

Only twelve Senators have not declared themselves.

The issue of the battle against New Deal invasions of the constitutional rights of ALL the people will presumably turn on the decisions which these twelve men will see fit to make.

The nation anxiously awaits the decision of the twelve uncertain ones, because the nation knows that the fundamental issue before Congress today admits of no compromise.

On the votes of the following twelve men hangs the destiny of the greatest, most progressive nation of all history:

Bankhead of Alabama.
Bone of Washington.
Brown of Michigan.
Chavez of New Mexico.
Duffy of Wisconsin.
Johnson of Colorado.
Lonergan of Connecticut.
Lundeen of Minnesota.
Murray of Montana.
Overton of Louisiana.
Radcliffe of Maryland.
Russel of Georgia.

Will they decide for or against bureaucratic distatorship?

Father Coughlin to Greet Visitors on Shrine Tours

Besides the solemn services to be held in honor of the visitors to the Shrine of the Little Flower at 10 a. m., each Sunday, Father Coughlin will welcome each group and explain the symbolism of the magnificent edifice. Father Coughlin will also preach the sermon on the occasion of these summer tours.

The beautiful surroundings of the Grotto dedicated to Ste. Therese will be a source of delight to every visitor. Upon this spot stood the quaint little church that Father Coughlin made famous with his nation wide broadcasts.

Many of the visitors, who are driving their own automobiles, are planning to arrive in time for the morning devotions which begin at 10 o'clock.

Arrangements have also been made with the different transportation companies to enable everyone to visit the Shrine. It is already apparent that the Shrine of the Little Flower will be host to a large throng of visitors each Sunday.

For the convenience of the people in the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, the coupons printed elsewhere on this page may be used.

Souvenir Book

Shrine of the Little Flower

By Rev. A. M. Hutting, Assistant of Father Coughlin

This instructive little volume, attractively bound and profusely illustrated, gives the historical background of the famous Little Flower Shrine at Royal Oak, Michigan, and describes the architecture and symbolism of the beautiful basilica and its Crucifixion Tower.

The book is an indispensible guide for visitors, as well as a cherished souvenir of one's pilgrimage to the Shrine. As a gift, too, the book will be warmly appreciated by the recipient.

The Shrine souvenir book is on sale at the Shrine of the Little Flower, or will be mailed postpaid upon your order, for One Dollar.

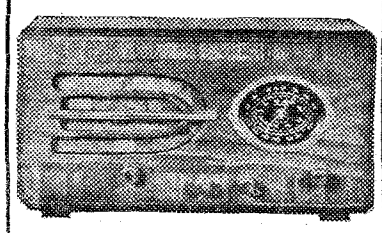
Big Prize Offer

All Can Win

From June 1 to September 1 every copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE you sell will count toward one of the awards offered in our new

Prize Book For Salesmen

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY TODAY



For example — A Radio. Tune in on the Children's Hour each Sunday on your own receiving set.

This list of prize offers includes kodaks, compacts, pen sets, bath scales, a Mix Master for Mother, smoking or shaving sets for Dad, zipper jackets, globe and atlas for your library or school room, hunting and fishing equipment, golf kit, baseball supplies, portable typewriter, etc., etc.

There are handsome prizes all the way from a total of 110 papers to 8,110 papers sold during the three months.

The Rules Are Simple

To order a weekly quota of SOCIAL JUSTICE papers simply write immediately asking us to forward you 50 or 100 or 200 papers per week, or any other number that you can sell.

These papers will be delivered to your home each Saturday morning by the Railway Express. The first week you will make no payment for the papers. The second week you will pay the Railway Express Co. both its service charge for delivering the papers and 2½c for each paper ordered by you the first week. The third week you pay for the second week's papers; the fourth week for the third week's papers, etc.

Order your bundle today, and write for your copy of the new Prize Book.

Address SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC., Royal Oak, Michigan.

Cincinnati, Ohio - Official Tour

To Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.
Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Company
SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1937
Low Round Trip Fare, $6.00
Including Round Trip Railroad Ticket, via New York Central R.R. and Sightseeing Trip to the Shrine

New York Central Railroad
115 Dixie Terminal Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio. Telephone, Main 3540
Kindly make reservation for ( ) on your special Trip to the Shrine of the Little Flower, in Royal Oak.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
Mail This Coupon Immediately

Chicago and Illinois Official Tour

To Shrine of the Little Flower
Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Company
JULY 25, 1937
Round Trip, Only $10.95 and $14.95
Including Many Additional Privileges
For More Information Use the Following Coupon

Ernest A. Hartman
3609 S. May St.
Chicago, Ill. Phone, Vincennes 1632
Please forward me descriptive circular on Tour to Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich. There will be.....people in my party.
Please make reservation for.....people in my party.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
Mail This Coupon Immediately

Cleveland Day at Shrine of the Little Flower

AUGUST 8, 1937
Official Tour sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Company
Round Trip Fare, $6.95
Including Sightseeing Trip to Shrine, Luncheon and Dinner

New York Central Railroad
1104 Chester Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, Prospect 5000
Please make reservation for ( ) on your special train to Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Michigan.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
Mail This Coupon Immediately

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The People Speak . . . .

Pennsylvanian Answers President's Challenge

To the Editor:

Quoting the president:

"I defy anyone to read the opinions concerning A. A. A., the railroad retirement act, the national recovery act, the Guffy Coal act, and the New York minimum wage law, and tell us exactly what, if anything we can do for the industrial worker in this session of Congress with any reasonable certainty that what we do will not be nullified as unconstitutional."

Answer:

Mr. President, you can return the right to "coin and regulate the value of money—and of foreign coin"—to Congress and the Supreme Court will not declare it unconstitutional.

You can support a law recalling all tax exempt interest-bearing bonds and Congress will not declare it unconstitutional.

You can support the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinance bill and Congress will pass it and the Supreme Court will not declare it unconstitutional.

You can support a like bill for the home owners of these United States. Congress would pass it and the Supreme Court would not declare it unconstitutional.

You could establish a decent living annual wage for W. P. A. workers on projects that would increase the national wealth and thus force the industrialists to pay the same or better wages to their employes, and the Supreme Court would not declare it unconstitutional.

Flood and drouth control projects would certainly increase the national wealth and a million idle workers could be used in this patriotic work.

If the Democratic party could obtain from 10 to 15 million votes from people on relief, and workers on relief projects, in return for bread, what a party it would be if these same economic slaves were paid a decent, living annual wage, and what a market would be created, not alone for the necessities of life, but for the conveniences and luxuries as well.

Don't worry about over-production—there never was any such thing in this country, and if it ever does come, then is the time to reduce the hours of labor and give the "forgotten man" more time to enjoy his God-given rights.

Mr. President and members of Congress, leave the Supreme Court alone. Stop making this country a breeding ground for Communists. Instead, make it the country our forefathers intended it to be—**a better place to live in.**

"If we would keep faith with those who had faith in us, if we would make democracy succeed, I say we must act—NOW!"

—B. H. Long.

Upper Darby, Pa.

Urges Campaign For Union Label

To the Editor:

There has been considerable discussion as to the legality of the sit-down strike, but while this method has proved effective in some cases, it seems to me that our so-called labor leaders have lacked the intelligence to effectively use the most powerful and yet the most peaceful weapon—the union label.

If part of the millions of dollars collected from the members of labor unions were used to educate the working men and their wives on economic subjects and on the value of a concerted demand for the "union" label on goods, it would not not be long before the employers would be pleading with the workers to *get* organized so they would not have to shut down their plants.

Too many labor leaders are like the "blind leading the blind."

—V. G. Fullman.

Latrobe, Pa.

American Papers Unfair to Germany

To the Editor:

Good friends in the United States used to send me copies of your paper and I must say that I am very interested in them.

I hardly need say that practically everything that relates to Germany is grossly exaggerated and misrepresented in the majority of foreign papers.

I believe that everything possible should be done to smash these misrepresentations and the many Jewish lies about national-socialist Germany.

—Th. Kessemeier.

Hamburg, Germany.

Send Money Book To Congressmen

To the Editor:

While Congress is continuing its "sit-down strike" in Washington I think it would be a very good idea for some constituents who have a few dollars which they would like to invest to a good advantage, to order copies of Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers"** and mail them to their Senators and Representatives so they may know the cause of most of the country's present-day ills, and then knowing the cause, will take steps to remedy them.

It would also give them something to talk over in their cloakrooms while Congress is in session. Perhaps a few more would get behind Senator Thomas and Representatives Patman, Binderup, Gray and Lemke, and keep the ball rolling. Then we might hope to have Congress regain its right to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

Let us strike while the iron is hot

1. An honest money system, as provided by our Constitution.
2. A "hands off" policy of the Supreme Court by the chief executive.
3. A living annual wage for the laborer. Cost of production plus a profit for the farmer.
4. Economy in government. Less patronage in relief agencies and stricter investigation of those on relief rolls, weeding out the parasites, who are obtaining relief while other members of their families are working, and giving the relief to deserving families.
5. By insisting on each branch of the government doing its respective work, and not delegating powers given to it by the Constitution to another branch. Less domination over Congress by the chief executive.

—Mrs. Everett Fugit

Bakersfield, Cal.

Urges Everyone To Read It

To the Editor:

SOCIAL JUSTICE is the only paper that tells people the truth. I urge everyone I know to read it, who has our great United States at heart and especially our Constitution, article 1, section 8, part 5.

—Sidney H. Rice.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Thanks Paper For Economic Education

To the Editor:

I have read your editorial in **The Indicator** on the Wagner Labor act three times. How true I know it to be, based on facts. A year ago I was receiving about $15 or $16 a week. Today I am getting around $23 to $25 a week and I find that the $23 to $25 will purchase but a trifle more than the $15 to $16 of a year and two years ago. I am trying to support my wife and four children with three in school.

I like the way in which you are treating the money racketeers. That is what we want. I was not fortunate enough to acquire much education in school, as I had to go to work when I was only 13 years old. Therefore, I owe respects to your good paper for what governmental education I now have.

I did not know, until I read SOCIAL JUSTICE, that we were economic slaves to a private controlled money racket known as the Federal Reserve system. Thanks to your paper for exposing it. I do hope that you will continue to expose these racketeers and all others who think more of a few dollars than of human rights.

I am a Protestant and have never been inside of a Catholic church, but your principles of social justice have always been my conception of true Christianity.

—Murl Counterman.

Marion, Ind.

Canada Needs Paper Like This

To the Editor:

Your paper is unique in its form and content and deserves the support of any thinking Christian. May you long continue your heroic efforts on behalf of Christianity and civilization. With the object of spreading your paper in these parts my two young brothers have sent in for their five copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The recent advent of the C. I. O. and John L. Lewis in this province has set me thinking how beneficial it would be to have a weekly such as yours with a wider circulation in Canada.

—James M. Scollard.

Peterboro, Ontario.

Much Has Been Done; Much Remains

To the Editor:

Your holy crusade has done much in preparing the soil, sowing the good seed, and has reaped more than a little fruit. Much remains. With more and more zealous workers and united efforts the results, without a doubt, will be beyond our happy dreams.

"The People Speak" I would not miss. It is gratifying, to say the least, to find so much good will, yes, true nobility, among the people not of our faith.

I would say that each member of your following has a renewal of good will to do all possible to advance the best interests of social justice so that each citizen of this beautiful and bountiful land may enjoy God's blessings in full abundance.

—E. J.

South Bend, Ind.

Paper Must 'Come Down' To Current Day Thought

To the Editor:

The 16 principles of social justice are too far above the current thought of the day which is mostly concerned with the gratification of physical appetites and emotional thrills. The proverbial man on the street, constituting a majority of that partition of the population which condescends to soil its fingers by touching a voting ballot, understands and is interested in a ten cent magazine love story, but not in the Bible or Shakespeare—understands a 15 cent movie, but not the greatest drama ever staged on earth, when Gethsemane and Calvary were the stage.

To that condition, SOCIAL JUSTICE should adapt itself. Why break your heart trying to teach English literature to one who has not yet learned the alphabet? Or teach higher mathematics to one who has not learned the multiplication tables?

It is a wasted effort to talk about the evils of gluttony to a half-starved man. SOCIAL JUSTICE must come down from its spiritual and intellectual level in order to get his attention. Men will follow self-interest when on their plane of understanding.

The bulk of voters are not capable of grasping a mind stretching proposition such as the 16 principles. They must and can only take a step at a time.

Wall Street has more brains than Washington and will always use its superior intelligence to accomplish its own ends and frustrate the objectives of its opponents—using both great political parties as its tools. Even if you could get a majority of the popular vote to favor a proposition, the influential financial interests would by devious under cover methods finds means to nullify or vitiate the execution of it.

—George S. Davis.

Boston, Mass.

Pupil of Bishop Von Ketteler Sees Echo in Father Coughlin

To the Editor:

I followed with keen interest your recent article prominently pointing out the first champion of social justice.

"Hochwurden, Wilhelm Emmanuel Freiherr von Ketteler, Bischof von Mainz" originates from an old aristocratic and very prominent family, which destined him in his youth, as were many of his forebears, to follow a military career.

This was to his liking in his militant and ardent support of "Windhorst," the leader of the Lentrum (Catholic) party in the Reichstag against Bismarck. The great Bismarck found a stumbling block, in this outspoken bulwark, championing Pius IX policy in church controversy. Von Ketteler was the unrelenting force, driving to a triumphal success, in that hectic persecution period, a dark spot in the Reich's early history, during my childhood days.

I greatly relished the reminiscences of Mr. Adam Hohenstein — to whom I herewith send greetings, and his birthplace Klein-Zimmern.

Bishop Ketteler in his wisdom, foresight and energy, saw fit to establish an institute for boys, the St. Joseph's Knabenanstalt, in that village and it was my good fortune to be one of the boys. Our school classes were examined yearly by von Ketteler, and in our play periods, he would mingle with us. One outstanding piece of advice is still in memory, that we never in life should associate with friends below our standard and character. It was the guiding star in his admonition.

You have given a true picture of his ever revered person in SOCIAL JUSTICE of May 17. In his exemplified leadership in outspoken proclamation of social and moral justice, courageously supporting the rostrum in parliament and in person in the Wallfahrts-Kirche in Dieburg, September 8, 1877, when heralding his mission to the multitude from the pulpit—it was a revelation at my age of 12 years.

The seed of that voice is flowering continuously at another time, in another land, in another language, but it is the same spirit and for the same purpose. It is still ringing, now in many fold, re-echoing in radio broadcasts—Father Coughlin in the footsteps of our Bishop von Ketteler.

—John J. Fink.

New York, N. Y.

Ireland Really Isn't So Bad

To the Editor:

I read the letter published in SOCIAL JUSTICE by Margaret McShane and mailed from Dublin, Ireland. Her statements may be true to an extent, but the impression which she seems to convey is not a true one.

There are wretched tenements in Dublin, but they are not permitted to remain if better homes can be provided. The DeValera administration has already provided comfortable homes for the working class on the outskirts of Dublin and they are planning the erection of more.

"Rome was not built in a day!" If the government is given a reasonable amount of time, those tenements will be wiped out.

Ever since DeValera has come into power, the cry has been that he is ruining the country. The people are suffering terrible hardships. I wonder if their supposedly wretched condition exceeds the conditions in this country.

How are the farmers who raise foodstuffs progressing? Do you hear them raising any cry in regard to starvation prices for their produce? How about the dairymen who produce the milk, butter, cheese for home consumption? I haven't heard their protests being raised.

There doesn't seem to be any unrest in the ranks of labor. The real hardship and suffering seems to be confined to the raisers of beef cattle who are enjoying the benefits of spoilation and robbery in the first place.

Of course there is a great deal still to be accomplished, but Mr. DeValera does not posses an Aladdin's lamp of magic.

—Joseph A. Traffe.

Yonkers, N. Y.

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Ford Workers Deny Charge of Plant Speed-Up System

C.I.O. Concentrates Forces For Big Auto Union Drive

Spurred by the legal backing of the Wagner labor act, which gives workers a right to choose their own union, and challenged by Henry Ford's adamant attitude toward radical-dominated labor unions, the C. I. O. is concentrating all its ammunition on a drive to unionize the Ford Motor Company.

Investigator Refutes Union Accusations

Complaint of the United Automobile Workers' Union, a key affiliate of the C. I. O., that the "speed-up" system is unbearable at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant at Dearborn, Michigan, appears to be greatly exaggerated, according to an independent survey made by Frederick W. Carr for the Christian Science Monitor.

Labor leaders charge that men are being worn out by mass production speed at Ford's and are being discarded at an early age. Mr. Carr's inquiry both in union ranks and in the industry, makes it plain that there is not go great an emphasis on speed as is popularly alleged.

"Workers do not emerge from the Ford plant fagged out, and readily identifiable as Ford employes by their weariness, as union leaders assert," Mr. Carr reports. "Neither are they pressed to the imminent point of breaking, as it also averred."

Shorter Hours Counter Strain

Inspection of Ford employes as shifts change as they start home disposes of all such assertions," the Monitor report continues. "Observers need to take nobody's word for it. The men are there, 90,000 of them. Watching them day after day at the Ford gates and riding in street cars with them, the observer does not find a wilted, exhausted lot. They step along.

"The system of giving a man a certain small mechanical job, which he runs through maybe 800 to 1,500 times a day, takes more energy out of him than did old-fashioned ways of manufacturing. There is no doubt on this point. The strain, hour for hour, is greater in mass production.

"As an offset, however, Mr. Ford has pioneered in shortening hours. His plants are on a 40 hour week of five days of eight hours each. Escape from the grind is further offered the ambitious by Mr. Ford in a night school, where production workers can study free of charge for higher jobs."

No "Speed-Up" In Ford Plant

On the other side, what many call the speed-up, or in the textile industry, the "stretch-out" does not exist in Ford plants. There is no piecework, no bonus system for fast performance, no pace setting. Everybody is paid on a straight hourly basis.

The most prevalent complaint against speed in manufacturing is tied up with the bonus system. Labor has come to fear the exceptional worker will be used to set a new high standard of production for the group, and that when everybody has increased his output, the rate of a pay unit will be cut. The result has been that everybody is working faster, but getting no more than before.

In the Ford organization, the speedy man is not used as an example for the rest.

"We don't put the speed-king in and study him—that's a cruel thing," remarks a Ford time-study man. "We don't presume to set a target for the average worker to shoot at.

"We are concerned, like all manufacturers, in time. We figure our costs in time. It is our basic cost. You can't figure one cost if you haven't the time. We study the time it takes to do each operation on a car.

"When we time-study a job, we take the man who is actually performing the operation and no one else because no one else has the right to be measured for it.

Standard Is Set By Average Man

"Our standard is what the average man can do. We have learned this through the years. We put no book students on time studies, but men who have come up through the tool and die department, and know the machines and the workers. The fact that men stay a long time with us—15 to 30 years, and that on production work—shows the work is measured by an easy average.

"If 12 men are doing the same operation, all 12 are studied and an average is taken. None is removed during the study in order to speed up operation.

"Piece work is a harsh, unhappy method of pay. It gives something extra to the pacemaker at the expense of his fellows. It is only a way of avoiding a good hourly wage."

On the avoidance of piece-work, the union and Henry Ford coincide.

Workers Like Routine at Ford's

Coming away from the Dearborn plant on a street car, the Monitor correspondent spoke about speed to a couple of Ford employes in the next seat.

"I like to work fast," replied one. "The time doesn't go so slow."

"Are you fagged out at the end of the day's work?"

"No."

"The work is light," continued the other. "Some jobs are harder than others. But most are easy. The first few weeks when you are breaking in, you are worn out, completely. After that you get into the swing of it, find easier ways of doing your operation, and it doesn't bother you."

"Aren't you pressed and driven by the feeling that you must keep up, that a continual current of work is bearing down upon you, and you must keep going?"

"Not a bit. It looks faster to the outsider than it is. You know you can keep up, and sometimes you find time to talk to the other boys. If you get behind, your foreman will step in and work beside you and help you catch up. If you don't happen to fit into a job, they'll transfer you to another."

"Does the foreman keep on your heels?"

"If you're doing your work right, you don't know he's around. I've worked on the assembly lines and am now in the glass plant. The work there is light. I haven't seen my foreman in a week."

Some Things "New N. R. A." Proposes to Do for Labor

Will the proposed labor standards law affect all workers?

No. Unlike the N. R. A., which applied to every individual employe, only those whose work affects interstate commerce are this bill's concern.

What guarantees would the bill afford workers to whom it applies?

The measure as now drafted leaves Congress to determine what "oppressive" wage and hour conditions would be banned. Representative Wm. P. Connery of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee, said he would seek an hourly minimum wage which would produce not less than $16 weekly, regardless of the hours set.

Is there anything to prevent the minimum wage from becoming the maximum?

Instead of the flat minimum of $15 a week in the North and $12 a week in the South, which most N. R. A. codes sought to achieve, "reasonable" wage and hour standards for specific industries would now be set by a five-man board.

When will the proposed labor standards bill become effective?

Not until 120 days after the bill is passed by Congress, and signed by the president.

What if an employer does not obey the law?

First, the board would order him to comply. If he refused, the board could ban his products from interstate shipment and ask the federal courts to enforce its orders. Violations would be punishable by fines of $500, imprisonment for six months, or both.

Does the bill contain fair trade provisions?

No. There are no fair trade practices or price-fixing provisions nor any exemptions from the anti-trust laws such as N. R. A. afforded.

Is there any substitute in the bill for the blue eagle of the N. R. A.?

The board could require the labeling of any product, if deemed necessary to aid in enforcement.

What does the bill propose about child labor?

It would ban from interstate commerce products of children under 16 or those between 16 and 18 in occupations which the Federal Children's Bureau deemed hazardous or unhealthful.

Lewis to Confer With Mexican Labor Leaders

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Senator Soto Reyes has announced that John L. Lewis will come to Mexico City and address the Confederation de Trabajadores Mexicanos, popularly termed the "C. T. M.," sometime in September.

The C. T. M. is the predominant labor organization of Mexico with objectives similar to the C. I. O. and has the backing of President Cardenas, as the C. I. O. has the tentative backing of President Roosevelt.

The newspaper "Universal" reports that the "object of Mr. Lewis's trip is to be presented to Mexican Labor organizations and at the same time to acquaint himself with the labor practices and the economic conditions of labor in Mexico."

According to some observers, it is common belief that a "worker's alliance" will be discussed. Some labor leaders believe that the trip is to be made the basis for the formation of a "united labor front in North America" to force from industry and commerce labor's demands.

When workers strike in Mexico, the employers and owners of the factories are legally permitted to enter their plants only with the express permission of labor leaders or government officials. Perhaps, this is what John L. Lewis and his backers would like for America.

Labor Highlights

Yale & Towne Plant Closes

DETROIT, MICH. — The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has closed its Detroit plant permanently because officials have been unable to reach an agreement with the United Automobile Workers after a 36-day sit-down strike that was ended by police ejection of strikers. The company employed approximately 500 men.

Company officials agreed to collective bargaining, but were unable to concede that the union "could run its business better than the management." The company also stated that its business could not pay the wages demanded by the union.

An echo of this permanent shutdown appeared in the letter column of a Detroit paper.

"To the Editor:

"We have four children. My husband worked at the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. We were getting along alright. Then along came these union agitators. They promised my husband everything. They said the strike would only last four or five days. It has lasted 11 weeks. They said they would fix it so Chrysler and General Motors wouldn't buy locks except from union shops, but the auto factories keep right on buying locks and all this time my husband is out of work.

"All these union agitators want, evidently, is the $35 a week they are paid. Why don't they practice what they preach? They offered my husband a painting job, eight hours a day for a wage of $1 a day! If you don't believe it, go down to the West Side Local Hall and ask the union men standing around what they are paying painters.

"I told my husband to throw away his union button and try and get a job somewhere else. We can't live on union promises. **The union so far hasn't made good on a single one of them.**

"Disgusted Wife."

N. Y. Utilities Next

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization are fighting tooth and nail for the organization of some 2-million workers in New York engaged in retail stores and in transportation and utility agencies. The C. I. O. seems to have the jump with 12 regional offices already set up.

Film Fists Fly

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Violence again flared on the West Coast movie strike when an automobile was overturned amidst fist fighting as 300 culinary workers and camera machinists returned to work. The Federation Motion Picture Crafts claim 5,000 are still on strike. They have picketed California theatres and plan to picket theatres in other cities.

Studebaker Tie-Up

SOUTH BEND, IND.—A strike called by the United Automobile Workers in the Studebaker Corporation, tied up production for several days. Following a conference with company officials and union representatives, work was resumed.

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Why Take Over Federal Reserve?

U. S. Can Have World's Best Bank System

By Robert L. Owen
Former Chairman Senate Committee On Banking and Currency

The Federal Reserve Banks are now privately owned by the stockholders which are the member banks.

The reserve banks are and should be public institutions. They were created to stabilize and to accommodate industry and commerce. They were put under the supervisory control of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board were officers of the United States. The Federal Reserve notes were not bank notes. They are notes created by the Congress of the United States and loaned to the banks on collateral.

There is no common sense in maintaining the farce that these public banks are not privately owned. The value of the stock now owned by the member banks is $142-million, while the notes loaned by the United States to these banks, without interest, is over $4-billions. In other words, **the money loaned these banks without interest is over 30 times the investment of the stockholders!**

When and if the stockholders are paid off by the United States government and the banks absolutely owned by the government, the Federal Reserve System can be operated as one bank without confusion and without the unintelligent interference of bankers who think in terms of merchandizing money and making profit out of money, instead of furnishing money and using money as the lifeblood of commerce for the common benefit of everybody.

Desire to Profit Wrecks 16,000 Banks

Under the management of these banks the bankers, who lacked knowledge of monetary science, and who desired to make money and save money, caused over 16,000 banks to fail and inflicted losses on the American people about eight times the net cost of the World war!

The member banks of the Federal Reserve System have no political responsibility, no means of co-operation in establishing and making effective a great national monetary policy. They themselves have been the victims of their own lack of understanding. Their lack of understanding has not only done the bankers great harm, but has reduced the potential production in the last 7½ years by about 200 billions of dollars!

The Federal Reserve act of 1913, confined the banks to a profit of 6 per cent on their stock, which in recent years has not been earned. The original act proposed that in the event of liquidation of these banks, all values above the stock should go to the United States government. That means to all the people of these United States.

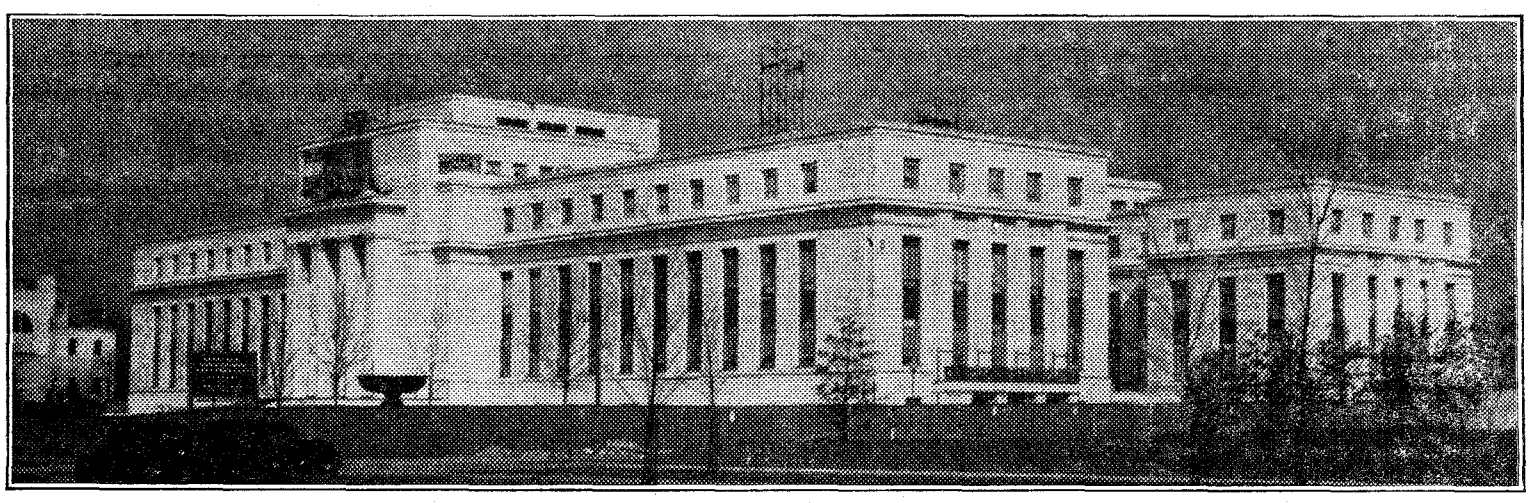
U. S. Could Be Powerful Again

With the Federal Reserve Banks absolutely owned by the government, we would have the most powerful banking system in the world and be able to establish a monetary policy that would make America many times the most important financial and commercial nation on the face of the earth. We could double our production easily, end unemployment, end the dole system, end poverty and set an example of gigantic importance to the whole world. We could make the American dollar not only the soundest money on earth, but establish the American dollar as the measure of value, the most dependable measure of value in the whole world.

At the present time, the members of the House of Representatives have organized a steering committee which already has more than 130 members engaged in preparing a bill for the establishment of a Monetary Authority.

In the Senate, the Honorable Elmer Thomas of Oaklahoma has also framed a bill on a monetary policy which promises to be of great value, and which deserves the most thorough study.

Will This Be a Government Building?



The new Federal Reserve building now under construction in Washington, D. C., will make a notable contribution toward the architectural innovations which are changing the face of the national capital. Whether its templed walls will continue to house the Money Changers, or its functions become honestly a department of the federal government, is again up to Congress. Picture by Ewing Galloway.

Dishonest System Thrives On Ignorance of People

Individuals own and manipulate the privately owned Central Banks of Europe—the Bank of England, Bank of France, Bank of Italy and the Reichsbank—which to the enrichment of these individuals, made slaves of the industrial workers of Europe and peasants of the farmers.

The United States Federal Reserve System is similar in its purpose. The private owners of the Federal Reserve System have the power to decide which business man's loans are acceptable to the Federal Reserve Bank; and can also dictate the rules and regulations to be enforced by the bank examiners.

> "We have not only been deceived but we have been charged and made to pay the whole cost of maintaining the system with which they have done the deceiving — No one with an ounce of brains, unless filled with injustice, or a mere hireling, will defend such a practice." — **Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., in "Why Is Your Country at War?"**

Small Group Can Control Borrowing

It is obviously dangerous and unjust to allow a small group of men to dictate who may or may not borrow money, because they can force local banks to lend money only to a certain few larger corporations, thereby stifling and ruining small individual enterprises.

Federal Reserve notes are promises to pay money. National Bank notes were also promises to pay money. Seldom do we see any money marked honestly "Money," or so many dollars. The whole tricky system is built upon **promises, and the lending of promises. This has resulted in the incredible situation in which the lender collects interest upon the money he owes.** Small reason that such a contradictory system has been protected with a smoke screen of faked mystery!

The United States government maintains a Bureau of Engraving at public expense. Member banks obtain Federal Reserve notes from their Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks obtain Federal Reserve notes by sending to the United States Treasury government bonds to the face value of the bills desired.

The United States Treasury places the government bonds in sealed containers on which is labeled the name of the bank from which the bonds came. The bank receives from the Bureau of Engraving Federal Reserve notes to the full face value of the bonds sent to the United States Treasury. The local banks lend these Federal Reserve notes to their customers as currency.

Collect Interest But Pay None

While these Federal Reserve notes are in circulation the bank which pledged the bonds, collects the interest coupons from the bonds sent to the United States Treasury as collateral for the Federal Reserve notes. **Let it be made clear that the banks obtain government bonds by merely making bookkeeping entries.** They then use these same government bonds so "bought" to obtain Federal Reserve notes from the United States Treasury. They collect interest on the bonds deposited with the United States Treasury but they **pay no interest on the currency they receive from the United States Treasury.**

Federal Reserve notes are carrying interest because the bonds "back of them" bear interest. The very fact that the statement: **"The United States of America will pay to the bearer $5.00"** is placed on the bill, is engraved admission that the power to issue money belongs only to the United States government. **This had to be placed on each bill to make the people accept it as money.**

Why, then, does such a dishonest practice endure in America?

Because the people do not understand what is going on!

—From Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers."

Searchlight on the Money Changers

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The New Jersey Bankers' Association, holding its annual convention, was addressed by Ralph W. Manuel, president of the Marquette National Bank in Minneapolis, whose theory for preventing future panics and failures gained wide attention. He holds that two things are necessary to prevent a recurrence, namely, remove savings deposits from commercial banks to separate savings institutions and limit the right of withdrawal of savings and time deposits.

He frankly admits that "the obligation of the bank to convert their depositors' balances into cash on demand in the tellers' windows is utterly unperformable." In other words, the myth of redemption and withdrawal is a physical impossibility as long as the public stands for fountain pen bank credit.

There is only about $6-billions in actual money. By bookkeeping entries, the banks have led the public to believe they possess many times this figure. In a panic, like that of 1933, the depositors simply cannot obtain their money because there isn't enough to go around. The only thing a bank can do is close its doors.

Mr. Manuel continued: "Our mutual savings banks hold $10-billion properly invested in the best aggregation of securities in the world. Yet no substantial part of those securities could be sold in time of stress without completely demoralizing the security markets. All that the banks can do is to return the depositors' money as fast as the investment can be liquidated without undue sacrifice. What warrant is there for promising more?"

At least, Mr. Manuel isn't kidding himself. He knows it is a banking practice to promise more than the banks possess.

To illustrate his point, Mr. Manuel declared that "the real tragedy of the bank disaster was not that more than 100,000 bank officers and directors saw their banks closed and more than a million shareholders lost $10-billion, but that in their struggle to discharge an inherently impossible obligation, the banks crushed the securities market, demoralized and all but destroyed the price structure, forced thousands of men and concerns into bankruptcy, threw millions of men and women out of employment, almost paralyzed industry and commerce, and magnified the business depression into an economic debacle."

Here, then, is a banker who openly admits that the present banking fraternity has an "impossible obligation." Why? Because of a dishonest money system that causes our civilization to rest on the apex of the pyramid of prosperity instead of on its base. When Social Justice states these things, they are termed "crackpot economics." When a keen-minded banker admits them in open convention what can they be called?

Bankers Seeking For Good Will

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Tom K. Smith, president of the American Bankers' Association, recently announced the inauguration of an individualized public relations service for banks.

"Establishment of a basis of public good will toward banking in every community in the nation is fundamental to a solution of the general problem of the existing public attitude toward banks and bankers," said Mr. Smith.

The American Banking Association can never restore nor foster respected public relations as long as it is a pawn in the Federal Reserve System controlled by a handful of private profiteers.

Dominion Bankers Meet in London

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The much heralded "imperial conference" of representatives of the British Dominions was held at No. 10 Downing Street, but there was another conference held secretly at the Bank of England of all the leading bankers of the various colonies and far flung realms.

This latter conference, unheralded in the press, mapped out the real problems and the various ministers received their instructions. They weren't asked if they wanted to co-operate. The only alternative offered to them was taking orders from the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street—or else!

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Roosevelt Opposes Thomas Bill

Behind the Washington News Front

By Capital Staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — For the first time since the administration of Grover Cleveland a president of the United States has vetoed a bill **on the grounds of unconstitutionality.**

On May 21, President Roosevelt vetoed the New York world's fair bill, basing his constitutional objection upon the fact that the bill would have set up a world's fair commission composed of four Cabinet members and seven members of Congress with power to appoint a salaried commander general to supervise federal participation.

Irrespective of the politics behind the bill, a new chapter of legislative history has been written. A man who recently told Congress "not to permit doubts of unconstitutionality however reasonable" to interfere with the passage of the Guffey Coal bill, now assumes his true constitutional prerogative and for the first time in his four years in office vetoes a bill on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

Precautions

Extreme safety precautions have been installed in the office of members of President Roosevelt's official family. Electric push buttons have been placed in concealed, but readily accessible places on the desks and other pieces of furniture. When one of these buttons is pushed a colored light flashes on the desk of Captain Dalrymple of the White House police, in the main lobby of the executive offices.

Besides this precaution, the doors to Secretary Early's office have been equipped with electric locks which can be opened only by pressing a hidden control button. Early is press and political secretary to the president. Besides Early, the desks of Marvin M. McIntyre and James Roosevelt, Miss Marguerite Lehand, personal secretary to the president and Rudolph Forster, executive clerk are also equipped with push buttons for emergency use.

Exposing The Grain Gamblers

Not since our publication of "The Mistake in the West" has there come to the editorial desk of SOCIAL JUSTICE a more important contribution than the series of articles exposing the Grain Gamblers. An introductory article in this series appears on page 11 today.

Next week's article will expose the "Hoax of the Grain Futures Racket."

MAJOR BERRY TAKES THE OATH

—Acme News Photo.

Major George Berry, federal industrial co-ordinator, president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, head of the pressman's union and C. I. O. organizer, on May 10th took oath as United States Senator from Tenessee. Maj. Berry, appointed by the governor on orders from the White House, succeeds the late Nathan L. Bachman. Vice President Garner is shown administering the oath to Senator Berry.

Maj. Berry, New Tennessee Senator, Starts Term Defending Own Seat

Major George L. Berry has had a most uncomfortable time of it since he recently accepted a seat in the United States Senate.

The major is afflicted with a very bad case of "antecedent" trouble, which has a way of creeping up on politicians when they aspire to a high office.

As reported in a recent edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the major was appointed to fill the seat of the late Senator Bachman of Tennessee at the command of President Roosevelt, who wanted an extra vote for the court pack bill. Before his death, Senator Bachman had stated his opposition to the bill.

Appointee Harrassed by Union Lawsuit

Hardly had Berry been sworn in, when a movement to unseat him took form. H. Carlyle Lowry, a Tennessee lawyer, filed a petition, charging that a judgment has been obtained against the new Senator for certain funds, due the Knoxville pressmen's union, which are alleged to have been "misappropriated." Berry has headed the International Pressmen's Union for many years.

This was the second protest against the major within a week. Previously, he had been attacked on the floor of the House of Representatives for a land selling deal he is alleged to have made with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

House members did a pretty good job of assailing Berry, but they didn't tell the whole story.

Advices reaching SOCIAL JUSTICE from Tennessee have it that the major got an "enormous" sum of money from the T. V. A. for worked out zinc claims which he had on land near to the government power project.

Sold Zinc Claims To T. V. A. Board

Just before he sold out, Berry claimed that his interests were worth half a million dollars. Unconfirmed reports are that he received that amount or a sum approximating it. Berry and David E. Lilienthal, member of the T. V. A. board, are supposed to have got together on the price.

We wonder if T. V. A. officials are aware that they received "a bloomer" in Berry's land. Geologists of the T. V. A., it is reported, have stated after a survey that the zinc claims are valueless.

Maybe the Berry transaction was approved by one of those three men employed as T. V. A. title closers who failed to make a passing grade in examinations when the T. V. A. was first set up.

The one redeeming feature of the Berry affair is the fact that the land acquisition division of the T. V. A. was given something to do. This particular division has had an office in Chattanooga since January 1, with an annual payroll of nearly $30,000. Up to May 1, not an inch of land had been purchased, according to reports.

Berry and Lilienthal have been good friends since the latter was in hot water with the administration after a free-for-all fight between members of the board. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the board, and H. A. Morgan, the third member, are reported to have asked the president not to reappoint Lilienthal because he was antagonistic to them. The president was ready to take their advice, but Berry and others interceded in the nick of time and saved Lilienthal's job.

Stable Dollar Would Upset Policy Abroad

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt has slammed the White House door in the face of the Thomas monetary authority bill.

The monetary authority bill, which seeks to prevent future depressions by stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar and controlling the volume of currency "has no place in the program of the administration," Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, author of the measure, was informed.

SOCIAL JUSTICE learns that the chief executive wrote Senator Thomas a letter saying that his proposed legislation **was out of joint "with the administration's foreign exchange policies."**

In other words, the Thomas bill would have the effect of protecting the American dollar at the expense of the London pound and the Paris franc—something the international bankers do not want.

The answer, of course, is that the American president was only an amanuensis. The letter to Thomas was dictated by the arrangements already made with the international counting houses of London and Paris.

The administration is now protecting the values of international currencies, in relation to the American dollar, by the use of a secret $2-billion stabilization fund; that is, **spending the money of American taxpayers to prevent depressions abroad.**

At the same time this country is being rushed headlong into the very depression that Father Coughlin predicted would come next year unless monetary reform legislation were immediately enacted.

The current deflationary trend was started when the Federal Reserve Board issued an order last February requiring member banks to increase their deposit reserves 33⅓ per cent by May 1.

The effect of this order has been to transfer cash reserves behind demand and time deposits to Federal Reserve central banks. More than $4½-billion of bank credit, which ordinarily would have gone into the channels of business and labor, was thus arbitrarily wiped out.

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